THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,624—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd April.	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10412
29th "	INDIA	8000		
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10895
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10002
27th "	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of York	7810	.....	.....	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	6026	.....	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	6321	25 April.	19 "	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	5415	23 May	16 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	16 "	9 "	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	5551	6 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7809	13 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	7500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	6529	30 "	22 "	13 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8500	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	5415	21 "	12 Sept	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7630	29 "	21 "	11 "	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Said in. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1913
City of Calcutta	7512	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	19 Sept.	Marseilles 25 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 "	Naples..... 4 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.	.....	29 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	21 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 "	Naples..... 6 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8500	5 Nov.	Marseilles 13 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6073	30 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	378	681	429	649
" London via Marseilles	453	1,041	429	809
" Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via.

‡ Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 22nd April 11 a.m. via P. D. & G. M.

* Kola ..... 1205 Thurs. 25th April 9 a.m. G. M.
† Dumra ... 1695 Friday 26th April 6 a.m. direct.
‡ Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. Kola, 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 24th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Saturday 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Viravra," 3360 tons, on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
20th April, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Cleopatra	4030	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Vorwaerts	5990	A. Dannecker	28th April
* Austria	7583	O. Cosulich	30th April
Fr. Ferdinand,	6046	P. L. Leva	27th June.

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 503	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579	to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	" 1,035*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429	to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 643	" 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529	to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	" 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	S. Chiunack	7th May

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET. WESTMINISTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed-room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,800,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON:	Do. HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	TSINGTAU
HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PENANG	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF AN INEXPENSIVE BUT ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

WATCH

FOR

POCKET USE OR FOR WRIST WEAR.

PLEASE APPLY TO

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

A GAZETTE SPECIAL

ON THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1912, THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF

GUJARATI REMINGTONS

Left New York, these Machines are expected to arrive in Bombay, about the middle of March, meantime specimens of writing and Diagram of Keyboard may be inspected, and appointments made to have the machine brought for your inspection, at the Bombay Office of the

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,

75, HORNBY ROAD, (FORT).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,

SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that C. FAVAL and Co., have contracted to sell to our client the Bakery with all its accessories and appliances, etc. situate at Parel Road, Byculla, Bombay.

All persons, therefore, having or claiming any interest in to or against the same either by way of inheritance mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease, charge or anywise are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale shall be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.—Dated this 17th day of April, 1912.

SABNIS AND GOREGAOKER.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1912 a DIVIDEND at the rate of Re. 10 per share, free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December 1911, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd May 1912 between 11-30 a. m. and 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1912.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on FRIDAY, the 19th April 1912 a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per whole share of Rs. 500 and at Rs.6-4-0 per quarter share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1911, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after, MONDAY, the 29th April, 1912, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 P. M. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1912 on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th April, 1912.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE ON AND FROM MONDAY 22ND APRIL 1912.

		DOWN.		
Neral ...	D.	* 8-5	10-15	16-35
Matheran. ...	A.	10-7	12-15	18-36
* On Mondays only leaves Neral				7-45
Matheran arrival.....				9-47
		UP.		
Matheran ...	D.	† 24-45	13-45	16-10
Neral ...	A.	9-17	15-17	17-43
† On Mondays only leaves Matheran				7-25
Neral arrival.....				8-57

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 19th April, 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA MAIL.

ON and from the 1st May, 1912, Third class, except for servants of First and Second Class Passengers, will be abolished, on the Up and Down Poona Mail Trains. From the same date Intermediate Class will be provided on these Trains.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882

and

In the matter of the GLOBE MFG. Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rs. 9,76,000 to Rs. 97,600 was on the 11th day of April, 1912, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod in Chambers and is now pending and is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 15th day of May, 1912.—Dated this 11th day of April, 1912.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for the Globe Mfg. Co., Ld.

SANATORIUM

for people who suffer of Dysentery, at Ossingen near ZURICH SWITZERLAND.

DR. MED. GELPKE.
Specialist for tropic illnesses.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 200 tons of BURMAH TEAKWOOD LOGS for Railway Carriages to be delivered at Secunderabad not later than 1st July, 1912.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of rupees one hundred (Rs. 100) only which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers, but retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract in the case of the successful tenderer.

3. Tender forms and specifications may be obtained from the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad on payment of rupee one each.

4. Tenders to be submitted by 12 noon on MONDAY the 6th May, addressed to the Acting Storekeeper, N. G. S. Railways, and marked "confidential."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager,
H. H. the N. G. S. Railways Co., Ld.

Secunderabad, 12th April 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping of the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT,
Grand Change of Programme.
THE LAST NIGHT
OF THE
PEKIN MYSTERIES.
HAN PING CHIEN.
THE GREATEST CHINESE WIZARD,
Supported by the World-Famed Troupe of
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OUR STAR!
CHANG CHING FU
Will display marvellous feats of Dish Spinning in which he puts to scorn all the
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TO-DAY SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH,
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

By special arrangement with the Management of the Tramway Co., trams will run after the performance to all parts of the City.

"MAIDANIA."

Open daily 6-30. Admission As. 2,
TO-DAY! TO-DAY!!
MATINEE.
Gates open 5-30 Performance 6-0.
HERE WE ARE AGAIN!!!
KARLEKAR'S CIRCUS.
The Greatest Show on Earth, or thereabouts
Astounding Acrobatic Acts
By
THE JENKINS FAMILY.
Fierce Felines Bow Beneath the Master Mind of Man
(Come and see what this means)
If you ride on the RAILWAY you can see into the CIRCUS.
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THAT IS HOW WE PLEASE EVERYBODY.

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Box 4 Seats ...	Rs. 15	Second Class Rs.	2
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Free Admission to "MAIDANIA" to those holding Circus Tickets.
SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL
FAMINE FUND DAY.
Admission with all side shows
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Variety Entertainment by the "GREMIO PORTUGUEZ"
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The Scholars of the
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This will be a RECORD DAY, record number of Entertainments, record Crowds and record receipts.

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THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wantad are accepted in this Column.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following Building Street Nos. 34-35; 30-32; case No. 240-241 Second Nowroji Hill Road.

Building Street No. 811 case No. 330 Jail Road East.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1912, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), in the P. and O. S. N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon :—

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas, sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, broken glass, and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, old Dredger's boiler and machinery, 2 oregon pine spars, knives, carpets, old troops mess utensils, leather belting, rubber cuttings, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty, etc., that may be and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th April, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 51, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE of the whole of the stock-in-trade of the well-known firm of Messrs. HINODE & Co., Japanese Fancy-goods merchants, opposite Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Hornby Row, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th and THURSDAY the 25th days of April, 1912, sell by Public Auction at 3 p. m. (S. T.) each day on the premises as above the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hinode and Co. (winding up their business) of useful and decorative Japanese goods, and works of art consisting of Awara Imari and other porcelain vases and bowls gold decorated and coloured in great variety, superior porcelain tea and coffee cups; tea and coffee and breakfast sets of 27 pieces and upwards; large decorative jars, metal table and toilet requisites and ornamental articles, bronze okimonos (decorative figures) inlaid and painted lacquered panels, screens, glass bead and tube curtains; silk and satin embroidered table covers and hangings; lacquered tea-poys, albums, silk handkerchief, kimonos; also a collection of Japanese art and curios consisting of ivory figures; old satsuma Damochine works; old lacquered ware, including one elaborately carved dressing table; fully carved stands; one gold lacquered cabinet and a host of other useful and decorative articles and a lot of about 20 silk embroidered sarees.

Also shop fittings and furniture goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained from the sale premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th April, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

One lot of carpenters tools.

By order of Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality.

One Brasshands, plates, pot, copper articles, ghangal plates, one German silver lota etc.

Account and risk of the concerned—

40 pieces canvas.

On account of the Underwriters—

One case trusses.

E. G. K. C. 62/194. One case mouth Harmonica.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay Arab horse, goes in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in saddle.

1 grey mare, aged, in good condition, goes well in harness.

1 chestnut waler mare, height 15-1, aged,

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "SHAHJEHAN."

On MONDAY the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort by order of Messrs. A. M. Jeewanji and Co, and on account and risk of Messrs. Esaji Tajbhoy and Goolam Hoosein Esaji Tajbhoy the s.s. Shahjehan formerly called Clan Macarthur as she now lies off Mazagon Bunder with all her stores gear, apparel and tackle and about 20 to 25 tons of coal on board.

She was built by Messrs. Scott and Co. Greenock, 1883, gross tonnage 4,123, registered tonnage 2,635, length 381 feet, breadth 43 feet and depth 26 feet, engines three crank, triple expansion 3 cylinders, 532. N.H.P.

The steamer is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 15 days from the date of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. R. B. Batliwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1912, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road Fort, below Sir D. M. Petit's Bart, Office, and opposite Messrs. Phillip and Co.'s very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, dinning tables, chairs sideboards, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, rich ornaments, sofas, writing tables, pianos, fancy vases, opera-glasses, watches, clocks, cloth and gown presses, almyrahs, chest of drawers, rich carpets, hall lamps, teapoy, bentwood furniture, iron safes, large bronze figure, pedestals, &c., &c. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Payne & Co. Solicitors for the pledges and account and risk of the Estate of the late Mr. Sorab N. Ghandi.

4—pearls bangles of one string each.
2—diamond and ruby bracelets.
2— ,, ,, bangles.
1—pearl necklace of one string.

The above will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable building plot at Chunam Kiln Road and Sandhurst Road.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 1st May next at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years.

Chunam Kiln Road Scheme XXXVI.

Plot No. 1	about 326 sq. yards.				
Sandhurst Road Scheme III East.					
Plot No. 17	565 sq. yds.	No.	22	282	sq. yds.
3	648 ,,	,,	41	716	,,
4	784 ,,	,,	42	767	,,
Sandhurst Road Scheme III West.					
Plot No. 86	734 sq. yds.	No.	76	1218	,,
75	849 ,,				

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahaness will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Trust Engineer before the auction regarding the development they will have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars auction building conditions form of lease, plans of the sites can be had on applications to the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th April, 1912.

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MUSICIANS REQUIRED, for His Excellency the Governor of Bengal's String Orchestra. Only Non-Commissioned Officers and men of British Regiments need apply.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Ans. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

JACQUES—March 29, at Orlingbury Hall, near Wellingborough, the wife of the Rev W B Jacques, of a son.

DAVIDSON—March 29, at 167 Queen's Gate, S W the wife of Capt. J H Davidson, 6th Rifles (stillborn), of a daughter.

NORFOLK—March 25, at Arundel Castle, the Duchess of Norfolk of a daughter.

ROYDS—March 23, the wife of Capt Percy Royds, R N of Leigh Hurst, Havant, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RITCHIE—HARRISON—March 28, at St John's Church, Wall Capt Cecil Oliphant Ritchie, 2nd South Staffordshire Reg, to Mary Gertrude, daughter of the late William Bulley Harrison, J P D L of Aldershave, Lichfield.

RUSACK—WATSON—March 27, at Trinity United Free Church, Newport, Fife, Serg A C Rusack, R N son of William Rusack of St Andrews to Lucy, daughter of H Watson, Newport.

DEATHS.

ATHORPE—April 1, suddenly, in Paris, Col Robert Athorpe, late Royal Eng of Leam Hall, Derbyshire.

GEORGE—March 21, at Tunbridge Wells, Annie Mercer Bulkeley Parry, wife of the late Adam George, of the Peu, Calcutta, and daughter of the late Richard Bulkeley Parry, R N aged 90.

GRIERSON—April 1, in London Sir Alexander Davidson Grierson, Baronet of Lag and Culcruia, Lieutenant-Colonel (retired) 3rd King's Own Scottish Borders.

HOGAN—April 3, John Polevin Lemon Hogan, M I C E public Works Dept Government of India, aged 59.

IMAGE—March 30, at Weston-super Mare, Charlotte, widow of Capt Image, late Royal Scots Fusiliers, of 23 Ashley Gardens, S W aged 74.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cathedral High Schools, distribution of prizes, 6-30 p. m.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Royal Opera House, Pekin Mysteries.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "The great secrets of success about sure-to-win investments is not making them."—New York Press.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held on Monday, at 6-15 p.m., at Sir Mangaldas House, when the debate on Mr. Vachha's resolution will be resumed.

"HOW TO FIGHT THE DRINK EVIL."—A lecture on this subject will be delivered by Mr. Joseph Selwyn, under the auspices of the St. Anne's Temperance Society, Dabul Branch, in the Institute Luso-Indiano Hall, Girgaum Road, on Sunday, at 7-30 p.m. The Very Rev. Fr. L. C. Pera, V.G., will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S MOHAMMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The 30th Weekly Meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held on Sunday at 10-40 p.m. (S.T.) in the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Abdul Wahed Anar will deliver a lecture on "The World Previous to Islam."

JAM OF NAWANAGAR.—To bid farewell to H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar, who will leave for England to-day, Mr. Chaturbhuj G. S. Moolji Sahiba gave an "At Home" at his bungalow yesterday. A large number of influential Indian gentlemen attended the function.

FOUND PROPERTY.—Certain property consisting of school books, carriage bell gong, walking sticks, forelegs of deer, brass pulley, stamped Government paper, bunches of keys, gold ring, umbrella, dogs, cycle pump, brass lota, file of papers, G. C. Note, silk scarf and motor brass hub, is now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday the 24th instante—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Shirala will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 1st May.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Superintendent Coxen has arrested one Krishna Jairam in connection with a poisoning case. It is alleged that Krishna visited on Thursday a Hindu woman named Sundribai at De Lisle Road, whom he had known previously, and while he was seated in the room she had occasion to go out. After he had left she took some flour out of a bag and made flour scones. She soaked two of them in milk and began eating them, when she found that they tasted bitter and she began vomiting. She was removed to hospital yesterday suffering from the effects of some irritant poisoning.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Through Bolts and Bars...Urbach
Overture	Zampa...Herald
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs...Ord Hume
Valse	Belle Amie...Meister
Selection	The Quaker Girl...Monckton
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma...Yradier
Galop (Bell Solo)	The Tubuphone...Hume

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 6 p.m., to-day:—

March	Down in Jungle Town...Eugene
Waltz	The Whirl of the Waltz...Lincke
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs...Monckton
Serenade	O Solo Mio...Di Capua
Spanish Dance	An evening in Toledo...Schmeling
Selection	The Girl in the Train...Leo Fall
Dance	In the Shadows...Finck
Selection	The Quaker Girl...Monckton
Grand Galop	Narren...Gung'l

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day:—

March	Giojoso...Hume
Overture	Haydee...Auber
Valse	Babette...Colin
Selection	La Traviata...Verdi
Characteristique	Ronde Lontaine...Gillet
Dance	Des Apaches...Ulke
Selection	San Toy...Jones
Gavotte	The Bells of St Malo...Rimmer
Introduction	3rd Act Lohengrin...Wagner

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SEAMEN'S REST.—A concert is to be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Saturday April 27. The object is to raise by the sale of tickets, and by means of subscriptions, a sum of money, sufficient to buy a good piano, for the use of the merchant seamen of all nations visiting our port. These are the men who contribute so largely to our comfort and wellbeing and who in times of danger stand by the ship and those on board. Tickets for the concert are being sold at Rs. 2 and Re. 1 and may be had from Messrs. Marcks and Co. or direct from the Superintendent to whom all subscriptions should be sent. The concert which is to be arranged by Mrs. Ben Hick will be made up of a programme of twelve instrumental and vocal items and Mrs Ben Hick, Mr. Clement Robinson and Signor Mori will give pianoforte and cello selections while the vocal items will be contributed by Mrs. Sharpe, Mr. Leahy and Mr. Macbeth. It is fully expected that the concert will be a success as the cause is deserving.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

COTTON MILLS' CLAIM.

The Full Text of the Judgment.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The following is the continuation of the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman in the suit of the Bombay Cotton Mills against Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal to recover Rs. 50,000 with interests and costs:—

Now, what is the outcome of Dani's cross-examination on that point? He has to admit now that the balance-sheet of 1907 was a false balance-sheet and he still maintains that he did not know that it was a false balance-sheet when he signed it in July or August 1908. The answer of that is, I think, that if he had cast his eye over the figures that is to say if he had not signed the balance-sheet literally with his eyes shut, he ought to have known as he ought to have known that it was a false balance-sheet. It was argued for him that the other directors, highly respectable men, such as the present Sheriff of Bombay also signed that balance-sheet, and it was asked why should Dani who knew no English and who might well have trusted in the signatories who had already signed and in the auditor's certificate, be attacked more violently than any other man whose signature was put to that false balance-sheet. The answer to that is that so far as the other directors go, none of the other signatories, with the exception of Dwarkadas Dharamsey, had the same reason for knowing at a glance that this was a false balance sheet. It is not pretended that Dani although he may not able to read or write English is not able to read or understand English figures. The liabilities of the Tricumdas Mills to his own master alone exceeded by nearly two lakhs the total liabilities showing in that balance-sheet as unsecured. Add to that the three lakhs advanced by the Bank of India, of which Dani was himself a director and the cash credit with the Bank of Bombay, one of the bonds of which Dani had himself signed. Add to his admitted knowledge that there must have been considerable liabilities, although he does not know how much due to depositors and it was only clear that if he had looked even cursorily at the balance-sheet he must have known that it was hopelessly false. It is not however much upon that point that I now wish to dwell. Serious I think it is, most serious. Still it is barely possible that Dani may not have seen the figure at the moment he signed it; and I do not wish to press hardly upon a man in a matter which is not directly in issue in the cause. But what is of the first importance merely as test of the value of Dani's evidence and his character as a witness is to observe the manner in which he answered the question, put to him touching this false balance-sheet both in this and in the former suit. Now there are two main blocks if I may say so, to Dani's evidence which are sufficiently characteristic of the man as a witness. The first of these relates to the subject I am now treating of. The other relates I have not the least doubt to the necessity under which Dani now feel himself of getting out of former unguarded statements in view of the director's suit against him and the line he has adopted in his written statement these I observed in the former suit when this balance-sheet was shown to him and he was asked if it was a false balance-sheet he did not admit it, all that he said was "How am I to know?" yet he knew and he has been forced to admit it now that he knew at that time when the question was asked him that it was a false balance-sheet. He hoped that this would not be found out and that he would not be compelled to admit openly in the witness-box that his signature had appeared upon such a damaging document.

So we have the whole of his long and prevaricating examination in the former suit. Again in this suit he pretends up to the last moment, always evading plain and simple truth, that it was only illusive demonstration afforded by the Advocate-General in cross-examining him which had convinced him very reluctantly that that balance-sheet was false. In other words he pretended that when he entered into the witness-box during the last suit he had every reason to suppose that the balance-sheet was genuine, or at any rate no very sufficient reason to a believe that it was not and it was only, as he says now, when the Advocate-General convinced him by putting point after point to him that he came to know that it was a false balance-sheet. How he tells us evading the point as long as he possibly can, that he had heard here and there, from this person and that person, that Dwarkadas Dharamsey had been in the habit of issuing false balance-sheets, so that he had a suspicion when he got into the loss on the last occasion that this too was a false balance-sheet and this he knew perfectly well from the correct balance-sheet made annexed to the plaint in the Director's suit, this was a false balance-sheet before he ever came in this Court in the other suit. And after having been forced finally to admit that that was so, in re-examination he actually thought it worth while to give this healthy evidence that people said that Dwarkadas Dharamsey was in the habit of issuing false balance-sheets, although he believed that the balance-sheet was not false.

I will not dwell with so much particularity upon the other block of his evidence, the point there simply is that he does not know how to use his own words, approve of the minutes of the directors meeting and probably has very good reason to wish to disapprove them. That reason had not become so manifest when he was examined in the former suit, and thereon each and every occasion when forcibly confronted in the fact of the minutes he admitted that what appeared in them was correct.

That is kind of witness Jayanarayen Hindumal Dani is. I do not know he is worse than more Marwaris, but he seems to have little scruple when he anticipates some possible danger in evading it by any possible means which occur to him at the moment and at any sacrifice of the truth. Where his own interest are in peril I should most certainly hesitate to place much confidence in anything that Jaynarayen Hindumal Dani swore to upon his oath. In this case, however, his written statement amounts almost to a perfectly candid acknowledgment of the true facts. And I must say this at least to his credit that when I myself put to him a series of questions put them to him very quitely without any appearance of malice he at once seemed to respond and answer them with readiness and what seemed to me to be complete candour. It is of course possible that witness like Dani may do themselves much less than justice when they are being severely handed by able counsel. There can be no doubt that that kind of treatment, very rough treatment as the learned Counsel have to do their duty and in doing their duty to their clients they have very little consideration to the feelings of the opponents, is apt to generate a spirit of resentment and antagonism in the witnesses, which is very unfavourable to answer plain questions readily and simply.

I will now return after these general comments, to the events of the 14th of April, and to the question whether the story upon which the defendant now relies and which really rests upon the uncorroborated word of Vallubhnarayen is true or false. It is said on behalf of the defendants that every possibility points to its being true. I am invited to bear in mind Purshotam's evidence which was laid before me on behalf of the Plaintiff company. I do not think that in coming to my conclusion upon this case, I have, neglected any part of the evidence offered to me by either party. Doubtless, Purshotam has said, and to that extent he may in a very remote and indirect manner be thought to corroborate Vallubhnarayen, that when he was induced to sign the receipt on the 13th February 1909, it was upon Dwarkadas Dharamsey's representation that the money was required for the Bombay Cotton Company. Purshotam admits that within a week of having signed the receipt on the faith of that representation he knew that it was false. He says he knew that it was false because no money had ever been paid out of that loan into the Bombay Cotton Company. Now I do not wish to reflect, where reflection is not absolutely necessary, upon any reputable witness, but there are parts of Purshotham's evidence which I find it very difficult to believe. As for instance, where, when he was pressed on the point of having signed the receipt for thee Bombay Cotton Company on the 14th April although he knew quite well that the company had never received, the money, he said that he was not sure whether that was the same transaction. I am quite sure that he was. It was utterly incredible, I think that after Vallubhnarayen had gone to him with his own receipt and he had referred Vallubhnarayen to Dwarkadas Dharamsey and that receipt of is was exchanged for the receipt, exhibit C, in this case any doubt whatever should have existed in his mind that the latter was substitute for the former. Again I am, by no means, to give implicit reliance to Purshotam's statement that he only signed the receipt of the 13th of February on Dwarkadas Dharamsey's assurance that the moneys were required for the Bombay Cotton Company. I dare say in view of the course these proceedings have taken, a result which he may have always thought probable, Purshotam may have begun to feel a little uneasy about the Rs. 50,000. It is quite possible that he thinks he is securing his position and evading all liabilities by the disavowal of any intention of his own in this loan. However that may be, there certainly is on record the statement of Purshotam that Dwarkadas Dharamsey told him that the money was required for the Bombay Cotton and from that the defendant argues that it is not only likely but highly probable that Dwarkadas Dharamsey would have said the same thing on the 14th April to Vallubhnarayen. I confess that though this is not perhaps an absolute "non-secnitur," yet the closeness of the secnitur is, I think, far to seek. There was a very excellent reason, assuring that Dwarkadas ever said so, why he should have represented what Purshotam says he represented to him in order to procure his much-needed signature. But I do not think there was any conceivable reason why Dwarkadas Dharamsey should think it necessary to tell a gratuitious lie to Vallubhnarayen. It would have been a lie the same for Vallubhnarayen and Dani, if Dwarkadas had simply offered them the Havala of the Bombay Cotton Company in place of Purshotam's receipt. And I have little doubt in my own mind that that is exactly what happened. Deoji has positively sworn that it was, the evidence of Vallubh when sufficiently pressed comes to almost the same thing. Now apart then from the great weight I always give to Deoji's evidence where it is a question of oral testimony, there is another consideration which seems to me almost decisive. I cannot help thinking that so little should have been made in the course of the argument probably, because it is purely inferential and there are no materials which catch the eye to found it. I must have insisted often enough that before the case came to trial the defendant realised that virtually his only chance of success was in establishing this representation alleged to have been made to him or his agent Dani on the 14th of April by Dwarkadas Dharamsey, when that idea entered the heads of defendant and Dani? So far the Advocate-General followed this track and indeed directed some part of Dani's cross-examination to showing that it was a pure after-thought and that its origin is to be sought in Purshotam's affidavit in third party proceedings. The third party proceedings were taken out against both Dani and Purshotam, and it is pretty safe to say that until those third party proceedings were taken out and until Purshotam had made his affidavit, this idea had never occurred to Dani and of course could not have occurred to the Defendant. But as soon as Purshotam swears in his affidavit that he only signed the receipt because Dwarkadas had told him that the money was required for the Bombay Cotton Company. And as soon as the defendants advisers realised the importance of such an addition to their case, it is not surprising to find Dani adopting this very small and yet vitally important addition, and I think he should be doing him no injustice if I add novelty. Why do I say that? For this very simple reason. If we turn to the written statement of the defendant to the first instance we should find that it is very curious document in which defence of a kind are raised, none of which can be persisted in. Certainly there is not a word in the written statement of anything of this kind. It evidently had not occurred to the defendant when that written statement was put in that this would be service to him. That must mean that it had not occurred to Dani either. Nor at this late stage of the case, certain papers when called for numbers were given—four letters of the defendant's attorneys to Dani, and one reply by Dani and urgently though the plaintiffs wished to see those letters, privilege was claimed and accorded to them, on Mr. Setalwad's assurance that they were applications to Dani for materials upon which to prepare the defendant's defence. So that it is pretty clear that if Dani was being applied to over and over again for materials to assist the defendant in preparing his defence, had this story been then in his mind, some trace of it one would think should have appeared in the written statement. But there is no trace of it there. It is quite possible that Dani may have refused to assist in any way in preparation of the defendants defence. All we know, and that all was given by Mr. Setalwad, is that he got no answer to any letter by Dani, still considering that Dani has now come forward to answer to this point, supported by Vallubhnarayen, the tebula in Naufragio of the defendant's case, it certainly seems to me a most singular thing that Dani as a faithful servant should not have responded to his master's request for putting in possession of all material things in the suit. These are considerations which appear to me to be at least as weighty as the purely general considerations from which the defendant seeks to derive some cause for the bare statement of Vallubh to set against the flat denial of Deoji. Deoji swears that he was present at the whole of the interview of the 14th of April, that he got from his chair and went to stand by his father's table because he was very curious how this loan was going to be settled, and he is quite positive that not a word was said about the moneys ever having been employed in the Bombay Cotton Company. Upon that point I again prefer the evidence of Deoji to that of Vallubhnarayen. It is not as there was anything at all unlikely having acceded to the naked suggestion which Deoji swears Dwarkadas Dharamsey made to him In effect that suggestion would amount to no more than offering the Bombay Cotton Company as Havala for Purshotam's debt. Now regard being had to the relatively flourishing condition of the Bombay Cotton Company at the time it is pretty certain that as Vallubh says both he and his father would very gladly have accepted this Havala even at a lower rate of interest in place of Purshotam's note. And I do not suppose that it would have even entered into Dani's mind that in doing this he was doing anything I will not say morally wrong but even legally unenforceable. Knowing the position of Purshotam and Dwarkadas as agents of the Bombay Cotton Company, knowing the manner in which Dwarkadas manipulated all three of these concerns, the Lakhmidas, the Tricumdas and the Bombay Cotton, it must have seemed to Dani the most natural thing in the world that Dwarkadas Dharamsey should give him a Bombay Cotton Havala for a personal debt of his own, which had been applied to reducing his indebtedness to the Tricumdas Mill. I do not believe for a moment such a verbal statement as is reported to have been made by Dwarkadas would have really carried any weight at all with Dani. Whereas I think the mere offer of a Havala of the Bombay Cotton would have been readily and gladly accepted. There the history of the alleged fraud ends. Nothing, of of course, turns upon the payment of the money on the 21st of April by the Plaintiff Company to the Defendant.

(To be concluded)

POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.

A SHOCKING tragedy occurred on Thursday night in Kambeker Street, Bombay, when a Young Mahomedan fitter killed his son about eight months old by dashing him on the floor. When the police arrived on the scene the alleged culprit, Mahomed Mirsji, was found seated in his room and was under the influence of drink. The child was found lying dead on the bed. From the evidence recorded at the inquest held on view of the body of the deceased child, Hussein, by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, it appeared that Mahomed Miraji, had been out of employment for the past two months. After the deceased child had been brought into the room by the boy who had taken him out for the evening, Mahomed took the child and began to walk about the room nursing the deceased. It is further alleged that he then put the child in a cradle, and asked his wife to go out and bring a cloth that had been put out to dry, for the child. As she showed reluctance to go out so he put her out and fastened the door from the inside. Some time after she heard the sound of something having fallen in the closed room and also heard her husband crying. She raised an alarm and people ran to the spot. They asked Mahomed to open the door which he at first did not do, but he subsequently came out and asked where his wife was. She concealed herself and Mahomed not finding her asked for his uncle, and his wife. Failing to find them, he returned to to the room and sat therein, when the police came up and arrested him. It was further alleged that Mahomed had quarrelled with his wife. He had also quarrelled with his uncle and was addicted to drink.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

ALLEGED BRUTAL MURDER.

BEFORE Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Superintendent Meyers charged Bhika Kenappa with murder of his mistress Anjimbai and Rama Santappa with abetment.

The circumstances under which the body of the deceased was discovered have already been reported.

The prosecution case is that the first accused had a quarrel with the deceased on the 14th instant, and at midnight he got up, tied the deceased's hand and feet with a rope and gagged her. He then dealt her a few blows with a piece of fire-wood and then stood on her chest, pressed his foot across her throat and jumped on her body until she died. The accused's wife tried to interfere, but she was threatened. He then opened the door and had the body removed with the assistance of the second accused.

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

CHARGE OF CAUSING HURT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged one Chandrabai, aged 18, with causing hurt to a boy named Govind with a hot ladle on the stomach. The complainant's boy and the accused were neighbours. The defence was that there was no enmity between the parents of the parties. The boy went into the accused's kitchen and while telling him to go out she flourished her arm and the ladle which was in her hand accidentally came in contact with his stomach. The injury was not serious. Rs. 15 were paid by the accused's parents as compensation to the parents of the boy and the offence was allowed to be compounded.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Finan charged one Jagannath Oomaji, aged 14, with theft as a servant of Rs. 2 belonging to Mr. H. Crashaw, engineer in the employ of Messrs. Marshall and Sons. The accused was only recently employed as a servant. He was convicted and sentenced to receive eight stripes.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE STANDARD MILLS.

A meeting of the Standard Mills was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's offices, Mr. J. A. Wadia presiding.

The following report was approved and adopted: The report shows a profit of Rs. 94,857-6-10 including Rs. 35-10-3 brought forward. This amount together with Rs. 50,000 to be transferred from the reserve fund and making in all Rs. 1,44,857-6-10, the directors recommend to deal with as under:—To depreciation account-machinery, Rs. 94,857-6-10 to dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share on 1,626 whole shares, and Rs. 6-4-0 per share on 1,488 quarter shares, free of income-tax for the year ending 31st December 1911, Rs. 50,000. The agents have charged Rs. 26,871-1-4 at 1 pie only for their commission, although they were entitled to Rs. 53,742-2-8 at 2 pies. Taking into consideration the abnormal state of affairs which prevailed during the year under report, viz., the very high price of raw material and comparatively low prices for the manufactured articles the Directors trust that the above results will not be considered disappointing. The current year has opened with a brisk demand for cloth which is well sold forward at a fair margin of profit and cotton secured against same, yarn too has shown improvement since last year and but for rebellion in China the prospects would have been more hopeful. Fortunately your mill is mainly a weaving one and its dependence on the far eastern market is but slight. During the year under report a contract was entered into with the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, for a supply of electrical power to drive the mills. The directors are of opinion that it would be beneficial in the interests of the company to have the mills driven by electric power in place of the existing steam-power and they trust that their action will meet with your approval. It is hoped that the supply will be available within two years time.

The meeting dispersed after passing the usual resolutions.

THE DAVID MILLS.

At a meeting of the David Mills Company, presided over by Mr. J. A. Wadia, the following report was adopted and the usual resolutions carried:—The Accounts show a loss of Rs.60,505-2-11 after deducting Rs. 396-2-9 brought forward from last account. In order to write off this loss and to pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share free of income-tax for the year amounting to Rs. 78,000 the Directors recommend the transfer of Rs. 1,38,505-2-11 from the Reserve Fund which will thereafter stand at Rs. 6,28, 606-13-9. The year under report witnessed very high prices for cotton and comparatively low prices for yarn. So great was the depression in this branch of the industry that many spinning mills closed down entirely for several months during the year and had your Directors followed the same course the loss would have been much greater. The current year has opened satisfactorily and the Directors so far as they can judge anticipate good results. But for the famine in Gujerat and serious disturbances in China the prospects could have been considered very bright. During the year under report an agreement was entered in to with the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited, for a supply of electrical power to drive both the Mills. The Directors are of opinion that it would be beneficial in the interests of the Company to have the mills driven by electric power in place of the existing steam power, and they trust that their action will meet with your approval. It is hoped that the supply will be available within two years, time.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

A few falls of rain are reported from the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir, and the rainfall in North-West India occurred chiefly in Assam. A few thunder-showers and dust-storms are reported from the North of Burma, the Central Provinces and the south of the Peninsula. Cherrapunji reports one inch of rain; Nagpur half an inch; and Ootacamund one and a half inches. The forecast shows no change of importance.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 19th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in the north-eastern districts. Night temperature is above the average at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night temparature is in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average at Deesa and Surat; night temperature is in excess at Deesa and Bhuj.

The Central Provinces—Chanda records 0·30" and Raipur 0·15" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air has become damper in the area of rainfall. Night temperature is above the average at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is slightly above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average at most places. Night temperature is in excess at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Central Provinces and on the Malabar Coast Colombo also has had 1·02" of rain during a thunder-storm. Cloud has increased in lower Sind Kathiawar, west Rajputana and on the west Coast. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the north-west and also in central parts of the Country.

A few showers may occur in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

THE SEAMEN'S REST.

Annual Report of Bombay Branch.

The annual Report of the Bombay Branch of the Seamen's Rest States:—

The Seamen's Rest, Bombay, has continued its beneficent work during the year 1911, and the Committee gladly report a steady maintenance of all the agencies, which have proved of value in the past and record with satisfaction the introduction of new efforts to reach a larger number of sea-faring men, visiting this port; while the development of financial and other interests, for which they depend so largely on the Citizens of Bombay, have been encouraging and satisfactory. The figures furnished by Mr. Hudson, the superintendent, furnish details of what has been accomplished during the year under review, and while statistics do not usually make interesting reading, they at least suggest toil, thought and time cheerfully given each day, to the temporal and spiritual needs of sailors visiting Bombay. There are several features of interest, however, which cannot be classified under the head of statistics, and passing mention will be made of them. More attention has been given to seeking to reach and interest the Apprentices and Cabin-boys, a fair percentage of whom come from Christian Homes. These young fellows will be the Officers of Merchant Navy in the future, and it would be criminal to overlook them. Frequent visits to them on boardship, and invitations to visit the home of the Superintendent, which in many cases were accepted, offorded opportunities for quiet heart-to-heart talks that have been helpful. Those availing themselves of the invitation found a Home welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, which was thoroughly enjoyed. No less interest was taken in the Seamen and efforts were made to bring sailors under any special evangelistic services, which were being held in the City, during their stay in Port. Parties of men have been taken to such Services, friends defraying the cost of tram fares. The Superintendent finds himself banker to quite a number of men, who leave money jewellery and other valuables with him for safe custody. Frequent calls are made upon the Superintendent by sailors who are not ill enough go to Hospital, and particularly by stranded men, for simple household remedses, when they are indisposed. A kind friend has donated a little medicine chest with familiar remedies, and so much is this appreciated that the Superintendent is much in "call" as the Doctor of the Rest. We mention these features to show that this Institution apart from being a moral asset, has a sphere of usefulness in many quiet ways which these sons of the Sea appreciate, and which make it increasingly indispensable for them.

Not a few Sailors are of German nationality, and several German Merchants of our City, recognising that Mr. Hudson's value to Seaman of their nationality would be greatly increased if he could speak to them in their own language, have subscribed Rs. 180 in order that he may study German, and thus increase his influence among German Seaman visiting Bombay. During the year a Sunday School has been organised at the Seamen's Rest for the children of Dock Police, Berthing Masters, Pilots and others. The attendance has been most gratifying and shows that there was a demand for this happy and useful undertaking. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bombay has conducted three Temperance Meetings during the year. At each of these, after musical exercises, a stirring temperance address by some well-known Minister or Layman has been given, resulting in the signing of thirty pledges by men ranging in rank from Captain to Cabin-boy. Once more, we are able to tell of the useful work done in assisting stranded Sailors. Letters from parents, wives and friends express gratitude for what has been done in many of these cases, while other letters of enquiry for missing relatives indicate that there is widespread confidence in the willingness and ability of the Officers of the "Rest" to give help of this kind.

The Christmas-tree for Sunday School Children on Boxing day; the Watch-night Service on the last night of the year; and the Annual Dinner for Seamen on Jannary 1st were successful and heartily appreciated functions. To the many friends who assisted to make these possible by their gifts and service our gratitude is expressed. To those who have rendered help in concerts, services and other gatherings; to those who have contributes clothing, magazines and other papers we convey our appreciation.

THE "OCEANA."

Inquest on Eight of the Victims.

After an inquiry lasting five hours, a verdict of "Accidentally drowned by the capsizing of the boat" was returned on April 2nd, at Hastings, at the adjourned inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of eight victims of the Oceana disaster.

Captain Hyde stated that on the night of the collision—a clear, dark night—he went below, leaving the pilot and the chief and second officers of the bridge. There was also a proper look-out at the forecastle head. At 3.55 he heard the order "Hard aport," and on going up he found there had been a collision. Somebody, he believed it was the pilot, said, "Clear away the boats." Witness gave the order to stop the vessel, ordered all boats to be swung out, assembled the passengers, and told them to get into the boats as soon as possible.

On the bridge the pilot said they had collided with a sailing ship, which witness said he observed going along on the port side at a speed of 14-2 knots. The chief officer informed him that there had been an accident to the first boat lowered, and he gave the order to stop and pick up passengers. The ship appeared to be going down very rapidly, and on going below witness found an enormous rent in the side of the vessel. Water was pouring into the main deck, and the ship was listing to starboard. He went back to the bridge and fired distress signals.

Capt. Hyde added that he could give no opinion as to how the collision occurred. The boats were properly fixed to the davits in the usual way, but it was not safe to lower them while the ship was in motion. Witness saw no panic, but there was excitement. The passengers were in their bunks at the time of the collision.

Cross-examined, the witness said he was sure that the signal to "clear the boats" could not be mistaken for "lower the boats." Miss Macfarlane when picked up was clinging to the upturned boat, but he did not see it. Some of the boats were tested and lowered on the water before the voyage began, but he could not say that this particular boat was tested.

Able Seaman Carter described how he assisted in launching and getting on board the boat with about 90 persons. In his opinion the boat was capsized by a block being jammed. Everybody was thrown out of the boat, which turned turtle. He succeeded in pulling himself on board the steamer. Witness heard voice calling for help, and saw a lady on the keel of the upturned boat.

It was stated that Miss Macfarlane and Mrs. Walter Scott, two lady survivors were too ill to attend.

At the termination of the inquiry the Coroner said the question for the jury was whether anyone had been guilty of criminal negligence in connection with the disaster.

The jury returned, as above stated, a verdict of "Accidentally drowned by the capsizing of the boat."

THE "SYRIA" CASUALTY.

The P. and O. liner Syria, with 94 passengers on board, arrived at Malta on April 2nd this morning, a day overdue. She had been in collision on the previous day with the French steamer Circe near Algiers. The Circe struck the Syria damaging her on the starboard bow.

A passenger on board the Syria said the collision occurred about six o'clock in the evening when the liner was nearing Algiers, twenty-four hours after leaving Gibraltar. The Syria was going very slowly owing to the dense fog, when she was struck. The collision was unavoidable. The Circe appeared steering a course across the Syria's bows just two minutes before. The impact was terrific, making the vessel heel over twenty degrees. The passengers rushed on deck but there was no panic, and the most complete order was maintained.

After the collision the Circe stood by to render assistance, but on ascertaining the extend of the damage she proceeded to Algiers for repairs. The Syria went into dock for temporary repairs, which took about four days to execute. She then proceeded on her voyage to Japan.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

2nd Sunday after Easter.—21st April.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: Rev. W. A. Sawtell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Woodward in E. flat. Hymns—267, 302, 315, 270. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 297, 531, 172. Collections for League of Mercy. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Choral Matins and Litany; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service 6-20 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a.m. and at 8 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a.m. (Sung); Daily 8-30 a.m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong; Thursday 6 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharp—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—Services at this Church have been discontinued for the present.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m. Litany; 10 a. m. Sunday School at Lower Parel; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School in Church; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. P. Eykyn.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service—Daily 7-45 pm.

Holy

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Ah! he sighed, if you only gave me the least hope.
I—Gracious! interrupted the hard-hearted belle. I've been giving you the least I ever gave to any man.

Little Elmer—Papa, what is politeness? Professor Broadhead—Politeness, my son, is the art of not letting other people know what you really think of them.

Giles—So you've got a post in the bank, eh? I suppose it was partly because you know the manager? Harris—Partly that, and partly because the manager didn't know me.

Quite the worst case of selfishness that has been recorded is the youth who complained because his mother put a bigger mustard plaster on his young brother than she did on him.

Mr. Kitson—I suppose you think that a man never deceives his wife! Miss Kidder—Oh, no. Why, it would be impossible for the average man to get a wife if he didn't deceive her.

The newest thing in socks that I can show you, sir, said the affable country draper is not here at present; in fact, between ourselves, he's just taking an airing in his pram.

When he begins to say that it was his fault, and she begins to declare it was hers, walk softly out of the room. That is the kind of difference of opinion that leads to an agreement.

The Jobmaster (to would-be purchaser)—Well, what d'you think of 'im? Horse-looking Gent—He ain't such a bad hoss, considerin' what a narrow escape he had from bein' a cow!

An Irish farm laborer was brought up before the magistrate for poaching and he made the following defence:—Indade, your worship, the only bird I shot was a rabbit, and I knocked that down with a stick:

Friend—You took your son into your establishment some months ago to teach him the business, I understand. How did it turn out? Business Man (wearily)—Great success. He's teaching me now!

The Lawyer—Of course, my dear madam, the great thing in a case of this sort is to introduce something into the evidence that will appeal to the jury. The Lady—Oh, I shall change my costume every day.

Well I never! What's the matter, my dear? Why cook says that those people who live in that insignificant little house opposite came over here while we were away and were photographed sitting on our verandah!

See here, I wrote and asked you when you were going to pay that old account and enclosed stamp, but you never answered. My dear sir, wouldn't it have been a mean trick to use your own stamp to disappoint you?

Grandpa—And where are you in your class? Hopeful—Second. I've been second all the term. Grandpa (who knows the old joke—I suppose there are only two boys in the class? Hopeful—No, only one. Me and a girl.

Millionaire (to a beggar)—Be off with you this minute! Beggar—Look ere, mister, you needn't put on so much side. The only difference between you and me is that you are makin' your second million, while I am still workin' at my first.

Some probable investors were being shown over a building estate in the country. Come this way, gentlemen, the agent said. On the rising ground you can see how the land lies. Or the land agent quietly remarked one of the party.

A GENIUS FOR IT.

Myrtle—I understand that drinking is one of your failings.
Algy—You have been misinformed. It is one of my most pronounced successes.

TOO SUDDEN.

Jack—Do you think a young man has as good a chance now as he had twenty or thirty years ago?
Evelyn the Aged—Oh! Jack this is so sudden but I know papa will be delighted.

A LITTLE UNUSUAL.

A little boy rushed into the chemist's shop, panting and blowing like a small steam engine.
Well my boy said the chemist what can I do for you?
Please sir gasped the boy regardless of stops as soon as he had recovered his breath please sir I want twopenn'orth o'stuff for poor father he's having a fit in a bottle.

TOO INQUISITIVE.

A teacher was one day instructing her pupils in the mysteries of words when she had occasion to question a boy pupil with reference to the word recuperate.
As an example, said the teacher, we'll take the case of your father. He is a hard working man. Yes'm, assented Charlie.
And when night comes he returns home tired and worn out, doesn't he? Yes'm, assented Charlie again.
Then, continued the teacher, it being night, his work being over, and he being tired and worn out, what does he do?
That's what ma wants to know, said Charley.

IN THE FIRST STAGE.

Mrs. Brown believed in treating her servant like a human being. So she always allowed her to have her young man in the kitchen in the evening.
But Mrs. Brown was also of a curious disposition, and, knowing the girl was entertaining a new swain, she stole softly downstairs and listend at the kitchen door. She got no reward for her pains. All within was silence.
Next morning she said to her maid—
Mary, that new young man of yours seems very quiet. I never hear any sound of talking while he is here.
Lor' bless you, mum, replied the girl with a blush and a giggle, he's that shy he's done nothin' but eat up to the present.

AIMING TOO HIGH.

Saying good-night for lovers is always a long process, but Jones and Miss Marie had made it a fine art.
They stood just inside the front door, and murmured softly, saying nothing, but talking a lot.
Then came the dread moment. He really must go.
When I say farewell to-night, pleaded the young man, who was in deadly earnest, but rather slow, do you think it would be proper of me to place one reverent kiss of love and devotion on your white brow?
The young lady took the lead then. It was time she did. Placing her head quietly on his shoulder, she looked into his eyes, and murmured.
Well, Jimmy, I think it would be rather out of place. What's the matter with my lips?

* * * *

A LIFEBOAT.

Son—I say, pa?
Father—Well?
Son—Is a vessel a boat?
Father—Yes.
Son (after some thought)—I say, pa?
Father (impatiently)—What is it?
Son—What kind of a boat is a blood vessel?
Father (absently)—It's a life-boat. Now run away to bed.

OF COURSE.

William Herberts had been an abstainer for ten years, but fell from the ways of grace and worshipped the god of wine with all the fervor of a convert.
Feeling the need of recuperation, he sent his boy to an adjacent hostelry for a bottle of port.
But, cried the hotel proprietor, who's it for?
For father, said the boy.
Nonsense. Your father is a total abstainer, and has been, to my knowledge for longer years than you've lived.
Well, at all events, he sent me for it.
What does he want it for?
To let you into a secret, said the boy, ashamed to tell the truth, he's going fishing, and he wants the pork to use for a float!

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Indian Office, April 2.
Indian Army.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Divisional Staff.

To be an Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col H F Loch, I A, vice Col H Rose, I A, (Jan 1).

Brigade Staff.

To be a Staff Captain—Capt D W H Humphreys, D S O, 2nd Batt 8th Gurkha Rifles (Jan 24).

Staff College, Quetta.

To be a general Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Maj A Skeen, 24th Punjabis (Jan 21); Maj R O'B. Taylor, 19th Lancers (Jan 23).

War Office, April 2.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Col G M Heath, D S O, from the Half-pay List, to be a Brigadier-General, General Staff, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed (March 16).

Brev Maj F W Moffitt, Essex Reg, from a Staff Captain, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General (April 2).

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering—Maj R N Harvey, D S O, R E, to be a Chief Instructor, vice Maj J C Matheson, R E, who has vacated that appointment (March 20).

A S C, Training Establishment—Capt P V Le G Faile, A S C, to be Adjutant (April 1): Capt F W Stringer, A S C, to be Assistant Instructor (April 1).

Inspection Staff—Capt. F M Richard, R A, to be an Assistant Inspector March 21.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt P N Kent retires on retired pay April 3.

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards. The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts, March 6—H de E C Garfit, and to remain seconded, H O Wiley.

3rd King's Own Hussars—Capt F R Burnside is seconded for service as Adjutant and Quartermaster, Southern Rhodesia Volunteers March 16 Superny Cart F J Du Per is restored to the establishment March 16.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Capt E H E Abadie, D S O to be Maj March 15.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Capt E H W Williams is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry March 14 Lieut E W E Palmes to be Capt March 14.

15th The King's Hussars—Capt S H Charington resigns his commission April 3.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—Sec Lieut H R H Plowden to be Lieut Feb 9.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Lieut Col and Brev Col P H Slee, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut Col retires on retired pay April 1; Maj C Pessott-Decie to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice P H Slee April 1.

The following supernumerary Majors are restored to the establishment:—F W H Walshe March 29 G A S Cape April 1; R F Ruck-Keene April 1; E B Ashmore, M V O April 1.

The following Capts are seconded for service on the Staff:—F D S Gethin March 13; P E Lewis April 1; L W Savile April 1.

The following Lieuts to be Capts:—C G H Cooper Feb 5; T McGowan Feb 15; F D S Gethin Feb 17; T Carlton Feb 20 B Lamb, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, and to remain seconded Feb 20; A G Staveley Feb 26; E A Wallinger Feb 27; Lieut W H M Acton is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 20.

R G A—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt C C Marindin to bear date Feb 7, 1912 instead of as notified in the Gazette of March 19; Lieut F J E Lynch is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health April 3; Superny Lieut R H Clarke is restored to the establishment Jan 26.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut-Col S Davidson, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on the Half-pay List April 3; Capt E O A Newcombe is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267-7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 April 2.

INFANTRY.

R Scots Lothian Reg—Sec Lieut R Scott-Moncrieff to be Lieut Feb 3.

R Fusilier City of London Reg—Lieut A F Attwood to be Capt March 1. The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—

C A Gouldsbury, H L Pattinson Feb 14.

Norfolk Reg—Lieut F J Cresswell to be Capt March 13.

Devon Reg—Superny Capt C A LAFONE is restored to the establishment April 1.

Prince of Wales's Own W Yorks Reg—Sec Lieut V A H Daly to be Lieut Feb 5.

Bedfordshire Reg—Lieut J R Robertson is seconded for service with the W African Reg March 26; Sec Lieut J S Davenport to be Lieut March 13.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec Lieut E M Dawson to be Lieut Jan 22.

S. Wales Borderers—Captain C W Pearless to be Maj March 26; Superny Capt W L Lawrence is restored to the establishment March 6.

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Lieut J Stuart-Worsley retires on retired pay April 3.

R Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut T F Dunbar is retired from the Army April 3.

Gloucestershire Reg—Lieut A H Giles is seconded for service under the Colonial Office March 12. The following Lieuts to be Capts:—H A D Bockett-Pugh, and to remain seconded, H B Spear, and to remain seconded, W P S Foord Jan 22.

Duke of Cornwall's L I—The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Sec Lieut A C A Aves is antedated to Jan 1, 1912. The followidg Sec Lieut to be Lieuts:—N A G Quicke Jan 3. J C H Burnt Jan 20.

Duke of Wellington's W Riding Reg.—Major J A C Gibbs to be Lieut-Col, vice C V Humphrys, appointed Commandant of a School of Musketry in India March 6; Cap E N Townsend to be Maj March 6; Superny. Capt C O Demand-Jubb is restored to the establishment March 6.

King's R R C—Capt G A Armytage to be Maj March 18.

Manchester Reg—Lieut J A Dearden is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry March 12 Superny. Lieut H de Putron is restored to the establishment March 18.

Prince of Wales's N Staffs Reg—Superny. Capt H V R Hudson is restored to the establishment March 6.

Durham L I—Sec Lieut J G Harter to be Lieut March 4.

Princess Victoria's R. Irish Fusiliers Capt. F W E. Johnson is seconded for service with the African Reg March 13.

W. India Reg.—Lieut H J Minniken is seconded for service with the W. African Reg March 13.

Army Service Corps.

Lieut-Col H L Humphreys, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on the Half-pay List April 1.

Maj E A W Courteney to be Lieut-Col April 1.

Maj S. L Reynolds retires on retired pay April 3.

Capt R B Airey to be Maj April 1.

Capt H. O Knox, seconded for service under the Colonial Office, to be Maj March 9.

The following Sec Lieuts resign their commissions D C W Thomas. E V Howell April 2.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Capt. W. R. O'Farrel is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Feb. 21).

Army Pay Department.

Capt. J. A. Willington, Paymaster, to be Maj, (April 1.)

Memoranda.

Col. E. B. Urmston, C.B., on completion of his period of service in command of a district, is placed on the Half-pay List (April 1.)

Brev, Col. C. C. Townsend, Indian Ordnance Department, retires on an Indian pension (April 1.)

The following Lieut.-Cols. to be—Cols. H. L. Humphreys, S. Davidson (July 19).

Capt. A. T. Robinson. E. Surry Reg, is granted the temporary rank of Maj. while employed with the W. African Frontier Force (Feb 21).

Lieut. G. L. de la C. Faller, Half-pay, List resign his commission (April 3):

Lieut. F. H. Cnariton, Prince of Wales's Volunteers (S. Lancashire Reg.) is granted the local rank of Capt. while employed with the W. African Frontier Force (Dec. 2).

Lieut. sir Forster G. Goring, retired pay, late R. Sussex. Reg. is granted the local rank of Capt., while employed as a Capt. of Invalids, under provisions of paragraph 27 of the Warrant for the R. Hospital, Chelsea (Feb. 29).

Admiralty, 4th April.

Chief Boatswain William Henry Bruce has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 28th February. The undermentioned Chief Artificer Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—David Evans McFarlance and George Davidson. Dated 1st April. The undermentioned Staff Paymasters have been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Edgar Bocquet Swan. Dated 1st April. Hugh William Maclean. Dated 3rd April.

Admiralty, 5th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March 1908—Engineer Commander Harold Gaisford has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain.

Admiralty, 6th April.

Miss Sybil Evelyn Douglas has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service (on probation).

War Office, 5th April,
Territorial Force.

Infantry. 4th Battalion, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry); Captain Harold Swift Kaye, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry) to be Adjutant. Dated 27th March.

Army Service Corps.

Surrey Brigade Company, Home Counties Divisional Transport and Supply Column, Army Sevice Corps; Christopher Haworth Burne to be Second Lieutenant. (To be supernumerary) Dated 21st February.

Chaplains Department of the Territorial Force.

The Right Reverened Bishop Arthur H. Baynes, D. D. Third Class Chaplain to the Territorial Force, raking as Major, to be Second Class Chaplain to the Territorial Force ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 28th July.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh.—Robert Macfarlane Cameron Esqure, Number 53, Great King Street, Edinburgh, to be a Deputy Lieutenant of the City and County of the City of Edinburgh and Liberties thereof. Dated 2nd April.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—From March 29 to April 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col W R Edwards, C M G, I M S, S
Major A G P Lawrenson, I A, S
Capt G Fowler, I M S, S
Lieut E L Colecott, R A S
Mr J Ferguet Thomson, S Coy
Mr D H R Twomey, S Coy
Mr J J Inglis, S
Mr R A Bishop, S
Mr A R Wolverston, S
Mr A E S Sullen, S
Mr G E Wright, S
Mr F Smith, S
Mr G S E Rice, S
Dr E Denison Ross, S
Mr J Gray, M
Mr A Davie, M
Major H J R Twigg, IMS, So
Mr W R Lewis, So
Lieut-Gen Sir A R Martin
Lieut-Col R H Dewig, 76 Punj
Brigdr-Gen J F W Headlam, D S O, Director of Staff Duties.
Major E Tennant, 20 Horse
Major H W Bowen, R A
Major C H C Grace, 105 M L I
Major A O Leah, 113 Inf
Major J H Lloyd, G G A
Major W A Walker, 62 Punj
Major J P Wynter, 52 Sikhs
Major R C Berry-Smith, 17 Cay
Major N Macpherson, 2-2 G R
Major J H K Stuart, 2-39 Garh R
Major E H B ome, 112 Inf
Major S A Cooke, 38 G I H
Major G H Griffith, R E
Major W B Powell, 1-7 G R
Major F F Weedon M W S
Major F C K Macmullen, 1st Cav
Capt L J B'air, 7 Hsr Lrs
Capt B A R Blewitt, 9 G R
Capt M E Cunningham, 95 Berar Inf
Capt C A T Hogg, 4 G R
Capt N C K Money, 22 Punj
Capt V V V Sandiford, 62 Punj
Capt M E Sinclair, 99 Inf
Capt J de S Spooner, 83 W L Inf
Capt W K P Wilson, 30 Punj
Capt F L Feddy, 51 Sikhs
Capt G Hewett, 48 Prs
Capt J G Jenniogs, 66 Punj
Capt E C R Kempson, 1 Brah.
Capt E B L'Estrange, 79 C Inf
Capt E C de R Marsh, 5 G R
Capt H S G S Scott, 4 G R
Capt R de W Weller, 108 Inf
Capt O E Barton, 120 Bal Inf
Capt A R L Mason, 108 Inf
Capt W K Cook, S T C
Capt K D B Murray, 59 R
Capt A B Harley, 121 Prs
Capt C H Marsh, 13 Lrs
Capt A G Cown
Capt B G B Kidd, 28 Rifles
Capt P M Heath, 110 M L I
Lieut R D Davies, 147 Bal
Lieut R N B Campbell, 23 Sikhs.
Lieut T de Burgh, 31 Lrs.
Lieut G L Brooke-Hunt, 11 Lrs
Lieut St J V Baker, 11 Lrs
Lieut R C Christie, 102 Gren
Lieut C F Stoehr, R E
Lieut W G Strover, 5 L Inf
Lieut P W Townsend, R E
Lieut G de L Christopher, S T C
Lieut E T W MacCausland 3 G R
Lieut A R C Poyntz, R I M
Lieut W F Blacker 36 Horse
Lieut R L Baddy, 5 G R
Lieut J G Crauturd, 1 Brah
Lieut C E Daly, 66 Punj
Lieut S G G Fraser, 81 Prs
Lieut R W Hornsby, 19 Punj
Lieut A R Thomson, 7 Raj
Lieut to N Young, 12 Prs
Lieut R R Hughes, 101 Gren.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt D G Wilson, I A, S, 2 mo 25 days
Capt C F Mackzie, I A, S, 6 mo M C
Mr L O Clarke, S Cov, 5 mo 6 days
Sir S Robertson, K C S I, C I E, S, 1 mo
Mr F W A Prideaux, S, 1 mo
Major F C A Parsons I A, 6 mo M C
Capt R S Lloyd, I M S, 3 mo M C
Lieut W E Beazley, 54 Sikhs, 6 mo M C
Lieut to J E Mantsty, 67 Punj 6 mo M C
Lieut H S Carlew, 32nd Signal Co, 4 mo M C
Lieut E A Somerville, 22 Cav, 6 mo M C
Lieut H J T Hamer, 108 Inf, 5 mo M C
Lieut J C Strahan, 6 G R 6 mo M C
Lieut M Cooper, R I M, 1 mo
Lieut P C Bickley, R I M, 5 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr W E Jones, S —Mr E M Norris, S

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LUXEMBOURG'S GIRL SOVEREIGN.

The new little Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide of Luxembourg, who, upon the death of her father last February 25, ascended the throne of Luxembourg as the first woman ruler the country has ever known, will not actually assume the responsibilities of government until after 18th of June. Upon that day Marie Adelaide reaches the mature age of eighteen years, and can then dispense with the regency of her mother, the Grant Duchess Marie Anne of Portugal. The eldest of a family of girls, Marie Adelaide was created heir to the throne in 1908, when, by the popular vote of the country, the Salic law, which was a part of the Constitution of Luxembourg, was nullified. Her claim, it will be remembered, was unsuccesfully disputed in a dramatic lawsuit a few years ago by Count George of Merenburg, who, up to the time of this nullification, was the recognised male heir. Not only was his claim refused by the courts, but their decision was ratified by an overwhelming majority of the Luxembourgians.

AN ASSIDUOUS STUDENT.

Since that time the Grand Duchess has probably studied harder than any girl preparing for her University degree. Statesmanship is not an easy subject to learn, but the young Grand Duchess made surprisingly good progress. Especially was she interested in military tactics, and declared she would like to be Commander-in-Chief of an army. She can now realise that ambition if she so desires, and constitute herself Commander-in-Chief of the Luxembourg Army. As the National Force consists of only 325 men all told, her duties will not be very arduous. Owing to her father's ill-health, most of the Grand Duchess's life has been spent very quietly at Hohenberg Castle in Bavaria, one of the family estates, where she has lived with her sisters a simple country life, riding on horseback, her favourite exercise, studying with her French tutor, and devoting her evenings to music, of which she is extremely fond. Although her father was a Lutheran, Marie Adelaide has been brought up in her mother's faith and is a Roman Catholic, as also are the great majority of her 250,000 subjects. The Grand Duchess is pretty and original; she possesses not only a charming personality, but also an enormous fortune, including large estates in Germany, Austria, and Hungary.

For all kinds of home-baking use
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder
packed in tins. Keeps in perfect condition in hot and moist climates.
Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

GEORGE GRAY
Says:
The World's Record Billiard Player
O·T
IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.

GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.
A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcohol it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,198 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other imflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.
Buy a Bottle and Try It!

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—
The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

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WILL FORMS of different kinds.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

The Warwicks vs. The Cyclists.

One of the best and most exciting matches so far witnessed in the tournament was played on Friday evening when the Warwicks and the Cyclists met. Even play was witnessed from the start. The Warwicks getting possession of the ball, Batchelor made a good pass across to essay who centred well when two man missed the ball and Batchelor had a shot at goal which was well stopped by Spilling. The Cyclists then pressed for a time Spilling at centre made a good run but was brought up by Bench. The Cyclists forwards combined well together and at one time had no one, but the goal-keeper to beat, but he run out and kicked the ball just as Hyde was about to shoot. A penalty on the circle gave the Warwicks a short corner, another corner being awarded them shortly after they had two or three shots at goal, but the ball went wide. Cornfield then took the ball to the other end of the field, but it was returned and Easey was conspicuous for some good play on the right wing. Hyde after an excellent run was pulled by Coats at back. The Warwicks pressed for a time and netted the ball, but offside was given and the goal disallowed. The Cyclists forwards then took the ball well down and Templeton had a chance to shoot, but fell over in his attempt to hit the ball. Knight shortly after made a good shot at goal, ball just missing the nett by inches.

After half time the Warwicks pressed and obtained two corners in succession Cornfield relieved the pressure and play was transferred to the Warwicks half. A melee in point of the Cyclists goal resulted in a corner to the Warwicks. Exchanges were even for a while and then by pretty combined play by the Warwicks forwards the ball was taken in to the Cyclists circle a shot being well saved by Spilling a corner resulting A second corner was also awarded when Hyde with a good run transferred play to the other end. He passed to Templeton who was about to shoot when "off side" was given. Easey on the outside tight then had a shot at goal, but the ball went wide. Spilling got possession and passed to Hyde, who had a shot at goal, a corner resulting. A few minutes before the call of time the Cyclists made a great effort to score two or three hot shots at goal being splendidly stopped by Vaisey. Time was called, however, without result. Five minutes extra each way was played, but still without result. The match will be replayed on Monday evening. Result :—

Warwicks ..... nil.
Cyclists ..... nil.

The teams were as follows :—

Warwicks.—Goal, Vaisey; backs, Bench and Coats; half-backs, Onslow, Matthews, and Smith; forwards, Easey, Foster, Sharpe, Batchelor, Cor. Jones.

Cyclists.—Goal, J. Spilling; backs, N. George and W. George; half-backs, Knight, Ardagh, Vardon, forwards, Cornfield, Templeton, Spilling Hyde and Knight.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

Parsi Pioneers "B"	Bye	Poona 6-2	
Young Parsi H. C. Poona	Bye		
Real Institute Luso-Ind.	Bye	Gym. 3-1	
Bombay Gymkhana	Bye		
14th Hussars	Bye	14th Hrs 1-0	
2nd Dorset Regiment	Bye		
Grant Medical College		G.M.C. 3-1	
St. Xavier's			
2nd Cheshire Regiment		2nd Chesh. 2-0	
B. E. S. Old Boys			
Parsi Pioneers "A"		Cyclists 6-1	
Cyclists' Hockey Club			
Rising Star Sporting Club		Warwicks, 5-0	Nil
Royal Warwickshire Regt			
Hornets I. B. Institution	Bye		
Pioneers H. C.	Bye		
Combined Poona Hky C	Bye		
R. G. A. Colaba	Bye		
M. A. O. Aligarh	Bye	MAO A 1-0	
Bombay Police	Bye		

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

One match was played off in the handicap singles tennis tournament, when Kuns (—15) defeated Kemp (—4-6) by two sets to one 6—1, 3—6, 6—3. Baker had a walk over, his opponent, Thacker, scratching.

WELLINGTON RACE.

Meeting held in Excellent Weather.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, APRIL 18.

The Wellington races were run in excellent weather, notwithstanding a tremendous downpour on previous night which resulted in the Wellington Lake band being washed away. The day's racing was uneventful.

WELLINGTON PLATE, for horses 1 1-2 mile :—

Mr. Konworthy's Wassail, 10st. 10lbs. .....Owner 1
Mr. Steele's Reeba, 12st. 9lbs.....Owner 2
The Maharaja of Mysore's Hare Bell, 10st...Native 3

ALSO RAN :—Merry Bird and Double Ruff.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Wassail, 2 to 1 Double Ruff, 5 to 1 Reebs and Hare Bell, 4 to 1 Merry Bird.

THE RACE :—Double Ruff and Wassail made the running for a time, when Reeba and Hare Bell came up and these three passed the post in the above order. Won by three-quarters of a length, one length between second and third. Time.—3 minutes 8 seconds.

TRIAL PLATE, for Arab and Country bread ponies, 5 furlongs.

The Zemindar of Sivgiri's Silver King, 9st. 12lbs. Hoyt. 1
Captain Brassey's William Rufus, 9st. 12lbs. Meah Jan. 2
The Maharaja of Mysore's Priceless, 9st. 6lbs. Captain Annesley. 3

ALSO RAN :—Jimmy, Claude Duval, Master Mason.

BETTING :—Evens Silver King, 4 to 1 Priceless and William Rufus, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—Silver King led from the start with William Rufus all along dangerous. Priceless ran third throughout. Won by 2 lengths. Time.—1 minute 16 seconds.

SIVIGIRI PLATE, for Australasian and English ponies, 6 furlongs :—

Mr. Rangaswamy's Ladys Maid, 11st. 1lbs. Melson 1
The Maharaja of Mysore's Master Priam, 10st. 11lbs. Capt. Annesley. 2
Col. Logan Home's Rolling Stone, 10st. .....Capt. Popham. 3

ALSO RAN :—Paulin, Fair Sex, Ninette.

BETTING :—Evens Master Priam, 3 to 1 Ninette, 6 to 1 Lady's Maid, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—Rolling Stone led from the start, with Master Priam second. At the bend, Lady's Maid shot to the front and won a good race. Won by a head. Time.—86 1-5 seconds.

OFFICER'S PLATE, for ponies, 4 furlongs :—

Captain Popham's Zuleika, 9st. 11lbs. .....Captain Annesley 1
Captain Clark's Upshot, 9st. 9lbs..... ....Owner 2
Captain Martin's Annoyance, 11 st.....Captain Kenworthy 3

ALSO RAN :—Sir Anthony and Zarada second.

BETTING :—6 to 4 Zuleika, 6 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—Zuleika led from start to finish and won easily. Won by 3 lengths 4 length between second and third. Time.—57 1-5 seconds.

POLO SCURRY, three furlongs :—

Captain Ferri's Sandridge, 11st. Captain Kenworthy 1
The Yuvaraj of Mysore's Volunteer, 10st. 7lbs. .....Afsur Jar Jung 2
The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Carbineer, 10st. 7lbs. .....Owner 3

ALSO RAN :—Bahadur, Taphole, Baroda.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Volunteer and Baroda, 4 to 1 Sundridge, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—Sundridge led from start to finish, Won by 2 length, 3 lengths between second and third. Time.—43 2-5 seconds.

THE BREWERS CUP, for English and Australasian ponies, one mile :—

The Rangaswamy's Mignonette, 10st. 12lbs. Owner 1
Mr. Hannyngton's Cocoa, 11st. 4lbs.....Captain Kenworthy 2
Col. Desaraj Urs' Molly D., 11st. 5lbs.. Nunuynakin 3

BETTING :—6 to 4 on Mignonette, 2 to 1 Cocoa, 4 to 1 Molly D.

THE RACE :—Molly D. led to almost the last bend with Cocoa second when Mignonette shot to the front and Cocoa assumed second place the field coming in this order. Won by 3 lengths, half a length between second and third. Time.—1 min. and 58 4-5 seconds.

THE BOAT RACE.

A Series of Remarkable Incidents.

LONGEST TIME ON RECORD.

Mr. R. C. Lehmann the famous 'varsity river coach, writing in a Home contemporary of April 1st, thus describes the sensational boat-race between an two great rival universities :—

Those who followed the two crews in launches on Saturday saw, not indeed a race, but a succession of exciting incidents which are not likely to be affaced from their memories. For the first time in the history of this contest both crews sank, and the umpire declered it to be no race. How these things came about I must endeavour to relate.

The start had been fixed for 11'30. The morning was bright, and the tide was of no great power, being impeded to some extent by the mass of land water pouring down from the upper reaches and held back in addition by the strong wind which was blowing from a point or so to the north of west. This is about as unfavourable a wind as can be encountered on a flood tide from Putney to Mortlake. At no point does it actually help the crews, and over the greater part of the course it is directly adverse, this being particularly the case at the start and during the first five hundred yards. As the tide made up the waves became higher and more and more formidable, until at 11'30, when the two crews were paddling to the start, a great sea was running. Both the stake-boats were moored well out in the thick of the stuff, and it was obvious that the crews in their frail racing boats must encounter considerable risk during the first part of the race before they could make over to such shelter as the Surrey shore afforded. Cambridge, indeed, appeared to take in a certain quantity of water before they reached the starting point. Both crews, however, got safely into position, and at 11'40 the umpire, Mr. E. I. Pitman, sent them off on their adventurous voyage to a good start. Oxford, it should be said, had won the toss, and had, of course, taken the Surrey side.

On water so stormy, and with so violent a wind against them, it was not to be expected that the rate of stroke should be a high one. Oxford rowed 34 in the first minute; Cambridge 34 1-2. Both were making towards Surrey as fast as they could, but they had to pass over a terrible tract of water, and clouds of spray were flying from the oar blades and from the crests of the waves as they broke over the riggers in both boats. Oxford, however, were showing more power and better pace.

HOW CAMBRIDGE FOUNDERED.

At the Thames R. C. boathouse they were about half a length ahead, and at the end of the wall, where both crews were still reaching for Surrey, this advantage had been increased to a quarter of a length of clear water. At the mile post it was manifest that the Cambridge boat was almost full of water. Very little free-board was visible, the coxwain was sitting in a wash of water, and the waves were still breaking into her. She was steered close under the Surrey bank, where she found relief, but it was too late. Just below Harrod's she sank, and her crew, plunging out one after another, swam the short distance that devided them from the shore and clambered up the sloping embankment of stone on to the tow-path.

In the meantime Oxford, who had been fully two lengths ahead at the mile post (reached in 5min. 18sec.), were continuing on their way as best they could. They passed under Hammersmith Bridge in 9min. 26sec., at a slow stroke, but they, too, were now in difficulty. At the Doves they were all but waterlogged. They struggled on as far as the bottom of Chiswick Eyot, hugging the Surrey bank, but they could get no further. At this point their boat sank, and the men scrambled ashore. They had got just beyond the place where the stone embankment ends, and they were able to land on the natural bank of the river. Here it was plainly possible for them (more fortunate in this respect than Cambridge) to drag their boat to the bank, lift her out, empty her of water, and launch her again. No sooner had they thought of this plan than they proceeded to carry it out. Standing in water up to their waists, they proceeded to get the water out of the boat. Then, drenched and cold as they were, they again took their seats in her and pushed off from the bank. They performed this manœuvre with great promptitude and watermanlike skill.

LONGEST TIME ON RECORD.

Just as they were about to set off again the umpire arrived in his launch and declared it "no race." Oxford, however, after a momentary hesitation, continued on their course. They had not been ordered back, and they decided to go on to the finish. They reached Chiswick Steps in 19min. 30sec. Barnes Bridge in 25min. and the winning post in 29min. 27 sec., this being, unless my memory deceives me, the longest time ever taken over the Putney to Mortlake course by a University eight.

Later on the two Presidents met and decided that the race should be restarted on the Monday at 12-35 p.m.

There was a good deal of discussion afterwards as to the umpire's decision. For my own part, I am sure that under all the circumstances of the case, and having regard to the traditions of this race, it was the most satisfactory decision that could be given though it necessarily compelled the two crews to stay in training for 48 hours more. But I am by no means so sure that the decision is strictly correct according to the letter of the Laws of Boatracing and the special agreement governing the race. After the end of the Wall has been passed the two boats must abide by their accidents. Cambridge sank and were unable to relaunch their boat and to continue the race. Oxford sank later on, but they were able, without any extraneous assistance, to float their boat again, and to proceed in her to the finish of the course. It might well be argued, therefore, that they were entitled to have the race awarded to them. Even they, however, will be prepared to admit that such an award would not have been very satisfactory and that it is infinitely better that they should have the chance of winning the race on their merits. This chance the decision of the umpire secures to them —as, indeed, it secures it to Cambridge also.

THE RE-ROWED RACE.

A PERILOUS CONTEST.

When we reached Putney yesterday continued Mr. Lehman in a subsequent report of the re-rowed race, morning it seemed very doubtful whether the crews would after all be able to throw the race. A violent and gusty wind was blowing from the north, and, though the water was then low, the waves were already high and menacing. As the tide made up the waves increased, and it was obviously impossible for the crews in light ships to row through the thick of this stormy stuff without incurring certain disaster. In every respect the weather conditions were an exact reproduction of those that prevailed during the unfortunate race of 1898, when the Cambridge boat, starting on the Surrey station, become waterlogged in the first half-dozen strokes, and henceforward rowed painfully but unflinchingly over the course far in the rear Oxford. As in 1898, there was yesterday a narro tract of water under the Middlesex shore where two boats might with good management escape destruction and continue on their way; but it was manifest that the crew taking the actual Middlesex station would have the easier water and the better chance. Beyond Hammersmith all danger would be over, for the shift of the course would bring the wind for the most part on the back of the tide behind he crews, and the water would, therefore, be more or less smoth.

Long and anxious were the consultations held by the umpire with the two presidents, but at last it was decided that the race should start it being agreed that the crew taking the Middlesex station should hug that shore and should not endeavour to push out the Surrey crew, which would, naturrally, row as close to its opponent as the avoidance of a foul permitted. In the meantime both boats had had washboards fitted to them, those for Cambridge being of the great breath of 7in while Oxford contented themselves with a breadth of 4in. Each boat in addition, carried a set small tin cans for baling purposes.

OXFORD'S EASY WIN.

From the stake-boats both crews shot over towards the Middlesex Wall, Cambridge obtaining a slight advantage in the first few strokes. In spite of the bad water, both crews started fast, Oxford rowing 36 strokes to the 37 of Cambridge in the opening minute. Opposite the London R. C. boathouse (where the gallant Avalanche was stuck), were ahead of Cambridge by the length of their forward canvas, the Light Blues at this point having encounter some very nasty water. The Steps were reached in 2min. 47sec, Oxford being six feet ahead. So far it had been a very good race. At the Point, however, Oxford, with the bend in their favour, shot out beyond Cambridge, and were soon a length ahead. At the Mile (4min. 47sec.) they maintained this advantage at a stroke of 29 to the minute. Cambridge rowing a point less. Both crews were still keeping close to the Middlesex shore and remained there until they were opposite Harrod's when they had to come out to take the centre arch of the bridge. Oxford shot Hammersmith Bridge in 9min 20sec. twelve seconds ahead of Cambridge and the race was to all intents and purposes over. At Chiswick Church 14min. 6sec. they had increased their lead to twenty-two seconds and so they plodded away nearly six lengths ahead of their opponents. There was hardly any alteration in the respective positions of the crews after this Barnes Bridge was reached by Oxford in 18min 30sec with Cambridge twenty-one seconds behind, Here Cambridge sported pluckily but they could make no impression on Oxford who passed the post in 22min. 5sec. with a lead of six lengths. The time, under the circumstances, must be considered a very good one.

THE CREWS COMPARED.

Except for the uncertainty produced by the weather and the risk that botk crews ran on this account, it cannot be said that the race was a very interesting one. Had the stations been reversed, Oxford would still have won, and won comfortably; but it is reasonable to suppose that in that case Cambridge would have made a much better race of it, at any rate as far as Hammersmith Bridge. Oxford were, however, manifestly the better as they were the more powerful crew. They had an advantage of more than four stone in actual weight, and their style was of a sort that used this advantage to the utmost, for their swing was long and steady, their work in the water was firm and well held out, and their leg-work was combined with their body-work in the propulsion of the boat. In all these respects Cambridge were inferior to them. Yet Cambridge were a lively crew, and they were well together. They had suffered many misfortunes, and their work had never acquired the solidity and length which marked their rivals. They were beaten by a crew that was both fortunate and strong, and it was no disgrace to them to be thus defeated.

THE CREWS.

	St
F. A. H. Pitman (Eton and New College (bow)	11
a2. C. E. Tinne (Eton and University)... ...	12
a3. L. G. Wormald (Eton and Magdalen) ...	12
4. E. D. Horsfall (Eton and Magenles) ...	12
5. A. H. M. Wedderburn (Eton and Balliol)..	13
b6. A. F. R. Wiggins (Eton and New College)...	12
a7. C. W. B. Littlejohn (Victoria and New College)	12
aR. C. Bourne (Eton and New College) (stroke)	11
aH. B. Wells (Winchester and Magdalen) (cox)	8
a An old Blue. b Spare man last year.	

CAMBRIDGE.

	St.
aR. W. M. Arbuthnot (Eton and Third Trinity) (bow)	10
2. D. C. Collins (Wellington, New Zealand, and First Trinity)	11
3. H. M. Heyland (Wellington and Pembroke)..	12
4. H. S. Shove (Uppingham and First Trinity)..	12
5. J. H. Goldsmith (Rossall and Jesus) ...	12
a6. R. Le Blanc Smith (Eton and Third Trinity)	13
7. L. S. Lloyd (Eton and Third Trinity) ...	10
a8. E. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall) (stroke)	11
aC. A. Skinner (Durban High School and Jesus) (cox)	8
a An old Blue.	

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Parker, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, is placed on special duty in connection with the new capital.

Mr. C. E. F. Bunbury resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. H. J. Cullis is appointed Registrar, Calcutta High Court, vice Mr. R. L. Ross.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. H. Fremantle resigns his appointment as additional member of the Imperial Council.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. D.H Gillan officiates as Prssidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland vice Rev. Chree granted two years' leave.

Major E. L. Perry, I. M. S., is posted to the Punjab.

Captain Webb, I. M. S., is selected for temporary employment in the Sanitary Department in the Punjab.

Captain Needham, I M.S., is appointed protempore Health Officer, Simla.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Burkill is appointed Econmist to Botanical Survey and the appointment of Assistant Reporter of Economic Products is thus abolished.

Mr Forteath is appointed officiating-Conservator of Forests, Bihar.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Graham, C.S., is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

Mr. W. F. Milne joins the office of Examiner of Accounts, E. B. S. Railway.

Mr. Wright, C.S, is appointed Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces.

Mr. Scott O'Connor officates as Accountant-General, Railways, vice Mr. Robertson on fifteen months' leave.

Rai Bahadur N. G. Basu officates as Accountant General, class three, but remains on special duty in the office of the Comptroller-General.

FOLKESTONE JEWELRY THEFT.

One of Lady Hastings Doyly's Bracelet Found.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 19.

A diamond bracelet, part of the stolen jewellery valued at £700 from Lady Hastings Doyly at the end of last year at Folkestone, England has been traced to Rangoon. Tan Son Chya of the Chinese Steamship Company who purchased it for rupees four thousand from Van Tent in Rangoon has agreed to restore it upon being repaid the amount expended in getting it. Van Tent originally purchased the bracelet from a person in Amsterdam for three thousand guilders and then came down to Rangoon. The Commissioner of Police has notified the Folkestone police Son Chya's offer.

THE P. and O. Co. s. s. "Marmora" and "Caledonia" arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 18th.

THE King has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas to be a First Secretary in his Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt" April 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" with the English mails of the 5th April, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning brought the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Harvey, Mr. J. A.
Walker, Dr. G., Mrs., nurse and infant.
Joseph, Mr. E.
Gaekman, Mrs.
Howest, Major H. de V.
Smith, Miss B.
Roberts, Miss N.
Johnson, Mr. M.
Bartlett, Mr. L. S. Mrs.
Sen, Dr. S. K.
Thomson, Miss.
Martin, Miss D.
Mitchell, Mr. J. H.
Thorne, Miss H. M.
Wood, Mrs. W.
Sillem, Lt. Col. A. F.
Cockaday, Lt. W. G. C. Mrs. Miss and child.
Patos, Mr. D.
Leeson, Mr. A.
Smith, Mr. D.
Cooper, Mrs. M.
Mrs. Bader's Ayah.
Whittemore, Miss L. M.
Marsden, Mr. Young.
Preston, Mr. K.
Smith, Miss F. A. L.
Haskard, Capt. J. Mrs.
Mr. Gregson's nurse.
Baker, Mrs. child & inft.
Hosker, Mr. F.
Rao, Mr. G. S.
Row, Mr. R. M.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Jackson, Mr.
Hughes, Capt. F. L.
Douglas, Col. M. W.
Sloir, Mrs. C. L. O.
French, Mr. C. T.
Hawkins, Mr. F. G.
Godden, Mr. J. W. M. and Mrs.
Campbell, Mr. H.
Yusuf, Mr. M.
Bird, Mr. F. A.
Risley, Capt. C. G.
Howard, Capt.
Collum, Lt. J. A. Mrs.
Ponsonby, Mr. H. W.
Nicholls, Major H. M.
Wheally, Mrs.
Fitch, Miss B.
Kincaid, Mrs.
Forbes, Lt. Col. G. F. R.
Gregson, Mrs. and infant.
Anderson. Mr. J. P.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Hindmarsh, Mr. T. A.

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Longridge, Capt. J. A.
Trydell, Mrs. and child.
Bertram, Miss.
(Ingram) nurse,
Mrs. Crosthwait's maid.
Lt. Col. G. D.

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Jacob, Major A. L.
Crosthwaite Capt. J. S. and Mrs.
Picton, R. E. Lt. Col. R. E.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Mantua" April 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Abdalla Sarabhai, Mr
Altop, Col and Mrs Ali
Alwar, The Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of and suite
Amie, Mr
Andrews, Rev C F
Archbold, Mr & Mrs W A T
Archer, Mr L
Ashford, Mrs J
Arnya, Dr and Mrs A
Avery, Mrs T
Badri Nath, Mr
Bamfield, Miss
Bamfield, Maj H J K
Barlist, Mr L. H
Barnett, Mr W G
Barratt, Col H J
Barrell, Miss
Bartley, Mr C
Basler, Mr C E
Batliwala, Mr Dosabhai S
Batlomley, Mr W
Blumhardt, Mr R L
Bloch, Mr F
Boalth, Mr V H
Bootte, Mr J R
Boyd, Mr Frank
Bradbury, Mr A
Barrington, Mr
Basu, Hon Mr
Ben Smith, Mr and Mrs W
Bharlon Bux, Mr
Bickford, Col
Blum, Mr Mrs and 2 Misses
Blower, Miss
Bhoorji, Mr
Bowles, Mrs
Brendon, Mr B B
Breue, Mr A
Brooke, Mr & Mrs R H
Brown, Mr and Mrs Chas
Burn, Mr W C
Burrowes, Capt P W
Bythell, Col W J
Cantolo, Mr A
Cassie, Mr
Casirce, Mrs
Cartsr, Mr J
Chesacy, Mr G M Mrs and Miss
Chisblam, Mr D St C and Mrs
Clark, Mr R N
Clewence, Mr S
Close, Mrs A H G
Colville, Capt A M
Colvin, Mrs G L
Condoo, Mr W E H
Copley, Mrs H B
Counsell, Miss
Crible, Mr
Crobbin, Mrs
Crombie, Mr T L
Crookshank, Maj S D A
Coventry, Mrs B and 2 children
Cowie, Mrs
Cumberlege, Mrs and 2 children
Dadabhoy, Hon Mr M B
Dallas, Lt-Col & Mrs C M
Dale, Mr B C
Dalgliesh, Mr and Mrs and Miss
Das, Mrs nurse child and infant
David, Mr Ernest
Davies, Mr J E
Davies, Mrs H J and infant
Davies, Col and Mrs F G H
Davies, Maj P G
Davur, Mr A A
DeSouza, (Miss) Dr Amey and Miss
DeCosta, Miss Lena
Dhabai Ganeshi, Laljee
Dickinson, Miss
Dobbie, Mr and Mrs J
Drake, Mr J C B
Ducat, Mr F G W
Duperaer, Mr A E
Ebrahim, Mr A R E
Edye, Mr E H H
Egerton, Brig-Genl R G Mrs and child
Elliott, Mrs E
Elias Rahman, Mr
Elsworth, Capt H M E
Elton, Mr S G
Etlinger, Miss
Eyre, Mr M H
Ezra, Mr David
Farguhar, Mrs
Faviell, Mr & Mrs W F O
Fawcett, Capt F O D
Fillingham, Mr Geo T
Fisher, Mr R A
Franks, Mr N G
Fuller, Dr C A
Gardiner, Maj and Mrs A
Garstin, Mr H A
Gadgie, Mr and Mrs G K
Gillard, Mr and Mrs R K child and infant
Glasfurd, Maj A J K
Gordon, Mr G M
Gregson, Mr P
Greenshields, Mr and Mrs W E
Gremston, Mr L A
Griffin, Miss F
Gubbay, Mrs M M S and maid
Gupta, Mr
Gude, Mr N
Gwyn Thomas, Mrs, child, infant and nurse
Gwyn Thomas, Maj
Hase, Mr E
Hall, Mr C E
Hambro, Mrs and maid
Hamilton, Mrs DeCourcey
Hall, Mr W Douglas
Harper, Mr J B
Harrington, The Hon Sir Richard
Harter, Mr and Mrs H W
Harris, Mr and Mrs G E
Harvey, Miss H
Harvey, Miss M
Hatteesingh, Mr
Hannay, Mr R R
Har Lal, Mr
Henderson, Mr
Hewan, Mr E D
Heyland, Mrs
Hickie, Mrs W C and 2 Misses
Hill, Capt R C R
Hill, Mr Henry
Holland, Mr G
Hoxar, Mr A E
Jambusawalla, Mr B J
Jebb, Mr and Mrs T
Jei Narain, Mr
Kapadia, Mr P N
Kari, Mr S P
Kelly, Mr C R
Kemp, Mr H
Kennard, Mr M T
Krohn, Mr C G
Last, Mr C P
Laurence, Mr A E
Lawrie, Mr and Mrs P B
Lacey, Mr C B
Lewis, Bombardier
Leathem, Mr G
Lewis, Mr E
Lloyd, Mr and Mrs G T
Lovell, Mr C L
Lowis, Maj and Mrs R M
Lt John, Lady
Lyon, Mr J
Lyle, Mr and Mrs H W
Lyon, Mrs Graham
Macaulay, Mr R H
Mac Ivor, Mr S W G I
MacLeod, Mr and Mrs A D
Traill, Capt T B
Traill, Capt T B
Trevor, Mr & Mrs & infant
Tutler, Mr H B
Turnbull, Mrs Bruce
Turpin, Mr D
Vakil, Mr J D
Vallings, Mrs H A
Van Neck, Miss
Vernon, Mr J J
Vickers, Mr and Mrs D
Vitalram, Abba Sahib Gaekwar
Vyasa, Mr N
Wadia, Mr and Mrs K D
Wadia, Mr. & Mrs N N, 2 children, infant, and 2 nurses
Wanchope, Mr
Walton, Mr H R
Waterfield, Mrs E H
Watson, Lieut Chas E R N
Williams, Mr
Wolstencroft, Mr W
Wilsin, Mr J G
Winch, Mrs H J
Woodcock, Mrs E
Wheeler, Miss
White, Mr A
Whitehouse, Mr
Wilberforce Bird, Miss
Williams, Miss B A
Williams, Mrs St John
Willmore, Miss J
Wright, Miss Vera
Wilson, Mr C W
Wynher, Mr
Younghusband, Mrs

Per s. s. "Sydney" April 20.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritime Coy's steamer "Sydney" to-day from the stream. The usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers will be held at Ballard Pier at 11-15 a. m. Native servants and ayahs, and all deck passengers, must be at the Disinfection shed-near Prince's Dock, at 7 a. m. with all their kits :—

COLOMBO.

Mr Adamjee Jiwanjee
Rev A L Nixon
Mr T M Shaikbhoy
Mr T F Willmore
Mr F W and Mrs Bain
Mr Salti
Mrs D Torchemeide
Mr Shaikh Salah Benet Bakri
Mr O W Madden
Mr E Gershon
Mr J Goldenburg

KOBE.

Mrs Matsora
Mrs Taksaima

SHANGHAI.

Mrs M Naarajee

YOKOHAMA.

Mr H G Berger
Mr P Maynon

FREMANTLE.

Mr J Griffithes
Mr W Griffithes
Mr R Ante
Mr B Joker
Mr B Ivan
Mr B Guiseppe
Mr D Franceses
Mr N Josgo
Mr I Ante
Mr S Jure
Mr M Andsija
Mr M Carveso
Mr F Celeste
Mr C Carlo
Mr T Pandido
Mr Savaria
Mr B Bartols
Mr D Esposito
Mr F Ermengilis
Mr L Lingi
Mr Mitserof
Mr R Vadehef
Mr C Dimitrof
Mr Osnanof
Mr Stayanof

MELBOURNE.

Mr and Mrs Watkins
Mr F Y Wall
Mr J Looker
Mr C A Beames
Mr S Thompson
Mr G Cassar
Mr Castro
Mr D Konomo

ADCLAIDE.

Mr E Y Smart
Mrs Z Stherimion and infant

SYDNEY.

Mr P Zammit
Mr B Attard
Mr R D Giles
Mr P Alberich
Mr J Crull
Mr C Vassallo
Mr G Ganei
Mr F Gatt
Mr R Orr
Mr E Beavis
Mr F K Ganbert
Mrs W H Ganbert and baby
Miss E M Burges
Mr P E Carb
Mr J Grant
Mr W R Long
Mr W Dawes
Mr J Plumb
Mr F Noss
Mr W Sullivan
Mrs G Medilijka
Mrs R Millica
Mrs Y Perima
Mr M Ivan
Mr A Marijan
Mr J Ivan
Mr M Mate
Mr J Mate
Mr C Lingi
Mr G Angelo
Mr T Geavanni
Mr P Pineachz
Mr M Loret
Mr R Firand
Mr B Georges and friend
Mr C Agapiton
Mr C Bastrinios
Mr E Micha-lidio
Mr Giorgopoulco
Mr Apostalopoulons
Mr J Gianicopanloo
Mr A Alefantoo
Mr N Mazouranis
Mr A Shumar
Mrs A Abraham and daughter
Mr P Caunicoo
Mr J Vavers
Mr F Sofios
Mr J Katopedis
Mr J Marcello
Mr T Giargopoulco
Mr N Souris
Mr N Sofios
Mr D Giorgopoulco
Mr S Ninitrion
Mrs P and D Iaipoulis
Mrs S Souris
Mrs M Souris
Mr E Alabaros
Mr G Ladaca
Mr G Coodina
Mr V Mifsud
Mr G Schembris
Mr G Mario
Mr C Acqaina
Mr C Zammsit
Mr G Vassallo
Mr G Canclu
Mr C Bonello
Mr S Borg
Mr G Zarb
Mr G Vassallo
Mr A Attard
Mr V Mallia
Mr F Sammat
Mr G Borg
Mr M Zammit
Mr F Denatsos
Mr G Portelli
Mr L Borg
Mr L Aguis
Mr P Micallef
Mr P Paslo
Mr B Greeh
Mr G Borg
Mr G Caruna
Mr S Azzopordi
Mr G Sant
Mr F Agnis
Mr E Comittari
Mr S Caahjia
Mr C Feneeh
Mr G Zammit
Mr G Chetenti
Mr F Galea
Mr G M Said
Mr C Azzapordo
Mr L Sammit
Mr A Camilleri

NOUMEA.

Mr and Mrs Dijeon and 2 children
Mr and Mrs Moronige
Mrs Maurin
Mrs F Payan
Mrs L Payan
Mr F Payan
Mr H Payan
Mr and Mrs D Blaise
and daughter
Mr Josset
Mr and Mrs Loucheron
Mr and Mrs Cadon
Miss M Lemeet
Mrs Danielle
Mr E Payan
Mr Traynard
Mr and Mrs Larthisis.

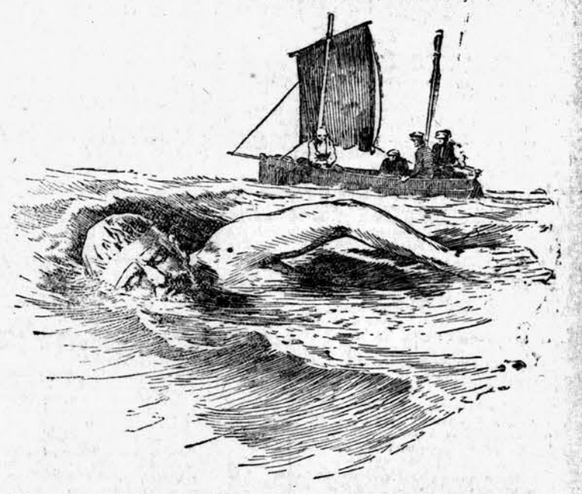
"ARABELLA" RADIO MEDICINAL WATER.

The beneficial results obtained in the use of radio-medicinal water is fully recognised by those living in tropical countries, for all cases of Indigestion, Liver Gout and Kidney disorders. It is invaluable in Chronic Constipation; it acts, if taken in proper doses, effectually in one motion, without inconvenience, purging, griping or discomfort. There is nothing approaching diarrhœa in its action, as with many purgatives: "Arabella" is reliable, and being almost tasteless, is an ideal aperient for ladies and children. It ensures against Appendicitis, and an occasional dose will act as a preventative against fevers. No family should be without it. Obtainable through all Chemists and Stores at Bombay and Calcutta.

THE French *Official Gazette* promulgates the new Navy Law fixing the strength of the fleet at twenty-eight ships of the line, ten "scout" cruisers, fifty-two destroyers, ten foreign service ships, ninety-four submarines, four mine vessels, and various auxiliary ships. Battleships laid down before 1906 are to be struck off the list after twenty-five years' service, and ships laid down later than that date after twenty years' service. The new law for the organisation of the military aeronautic corps is likewise promulgated.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

The Great Channel Swim



Burgess' Endurance and Vitality—

It is the big success, *the great deed itself*, that proves the wisdom of Burgess in employing Phosferine to provide the *endurance* and *energy* which enabled him to swim the Channel. To Phosferine the mighty Yorkshireman owes it that he has achieved *more* than any other living man, for on this historic occasion he used Phosferine to *prepare* for his daring and thrilling *23 hours'* swim! Comparing his triumph with his previous failures, Burgess declares that the *unlimited nerve force* derived from Phosferine furnished the *endurance* to *finish* his swim successfully *this* time. Obviously Phosferine was the *making* of Burgess' great deed, and alike with other innumerable victors who have achieved renown by the invigorating aid of Phosferine, he frankly declares that Phosferine *alone* provides the force and vitality necessary for continuous mental and physical exertion.

How he made success sure.

Mr. T. W. Burgess, 30, Dover Road, Walmer, Deal, writes :—"I am very pleased to place on record my keen appreciation of Phosferine as a nerve and muscle tonic of the highest order. I have proved from experience the unfailing efficacy of this admirable remedy, and in preparing for this special demand upon my energies, it has been of incalculable benefit to me, and its recuperative effects immediately after my successful Channel Swim were excellent. Its sustaining and strengthening properties are very marked, and for nervous breakdown and feats of physical endurance I consider Phosferine is indispensable."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Maternity Weakness, Premature Decay, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Neuritis, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Backache, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria,

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The French mail steamer Sydney, 2,498 tons, Captain Gary, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Toronto, 3,894 tons, Captain G. W. Pickering, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Malda, 1,250 tons, Captain H. W. Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Koweit with a general cargo and 37 cases opium.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Egypt, 4,207 tons, Captain F. R. Summers arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Reichenfels, 2,906 tons, Captain D. Kleppenburg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via antiverp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain J. F. Downing, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain Anderson, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

The French Mail steamer Sydney, 2,498 tons, Captain Gary, will sail to-day for Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines.....R I M
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr Finnis.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 19.

Argus	2320 Dakers	T M & Co
Daylight ship	3599 Anderson	Standard Oil Co
Egypt	4207 Summers	London 4-5 ... P & O Co
Goddington Court	2495 Gleghorn	W & A G & Co
Harpenden	3922 Cromack	W and A G and Co
Ishmi	2545 Goode	N F ... Bo & P S N Co
Kuala	360 McLaris	11-3 ... K N & Co
Karima	3362 Beame	W & A G & Co
Kirkfield	3360 Dermody	T M & Co
Mystic	2431 Cain	W & A G & Co
Mantua	5905 Vibert	P & O Co
Madora	1273 Logan	M M & Co
Pentakota	3209 Stewart	M M & Co
Rahmani	1872 Green	Bo & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	3635 McBean	Shah S N Co
Saifi	565 Morin	Arab S N Co
Sydney	2498 Gary	Noumea ... M Maritimes Co
Tynesider	737 Thomson	Arab Steamers Co
Umsinga	1895 Tollemache	W & A G & Co
Umballa	3428 Brooq	Calcutta ... M M & Co
Wotan	2401 Lorensen	W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	3446 Shelton	T M & Co
Zambesi	2415 Ferguson	T M & Co
Virawa	2176 Zipper	Calcutta ... 20-4 ... M M & Co
Barola	2667 Butter	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Querimba	4937	Smith			M M & Co
O&R Merton Hall	2773	Field	Karachi	20-4	K N & Co
D&E Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Mandapam		J Finlay & Co
F Mars	2238	Goodwin	L'pool		W & A G & Co
G Gerd	754	Andreason			F F C & Co
H Hoseinee	998	Richardson			Bo & P S N Co
K Capri	2680	Figari	Genoa	25-4	R Line
L Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi		M M & Co
M Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	22-4	Bo & P S N Co
N Dalemoor	2572	Bruha	Dunkirk	27-4	W & A G & Co
R Markgraf	2325	Fantzen	Zanzibar		A S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson		W & A G & Co
2	Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	25-4 ... W & A G & Co
3	Haddon Hall	2677	Parry	L'pool	26-4 ... K N & Co
5	Turkistan	2889	Bliautt	Hall	M M & Co
7	Semiramis	2432	Bilaffer	Trieste	A L S N Co
9	Arstertun	3152	Goosmann	New York	20-4 ... W & A Graham & Co
9	Wildenfels	3535	Weitzmann	Hamburg	28-4 ... W & A G & Co
10&11	Dovanha	4785	Hickty	Shanghai	24-4 ... P & O Co
15	Pundua	2126	Dowsing	Durban	M M & Co

B I Dock.

Landaura	2157	Woodget	M M & Co
Ismaila	3381	Ross	Rangoon ... 19-4 ... M M & Co

M W D D

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Sydney	Gary	Marseilles Apl. 3
19	Egypt	Summers	London Mar. 29
	Toronto	Pickering	Middlesbro Mar. 11
	Malda	Bomber	Koweit April 12
	Reichenfels	Kleppenburg	Hamburg Mar 19

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Dumra	Morrison	Karachi
	Pearimoor	Stonehouse	Hamburg
	Bombay Maru	Nogeichi	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Sydney, Gary, for Noumea.
" Gerd, Andreason, for Bangkok.
" Pundua, Downing, for Zanzibar &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Malda for Persian Gulf.
" Toronto for Hull.
Ship Daylight for Philadelphia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer President arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to day.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay left Suez evening of 17th.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR F. B. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 20th April.

282. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters immediately.

283. Meeting—The Annual Committee meeting of the B. V. R. Rifle Club will take place at Headquarters at 7 p.m. on the 24th instant.

All members are requested to attend.

284. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No 6778 Cyclist S H King, "E" Coy from 18th April to 17th October, 1912.

285. Promotions—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "I" Company :—

No 6605 Lce Corpl. C Michael, to be Sergeant.
No 6894 " A Lisbon, to be Corporal.
No 6901 Cadet O H Brown, to be Corporal.
No 6484 " T Cunningham, to be Lce Corporal.
No 6644 " L Lynch, to be Lce Corporal.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt, B. V. R.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	15	16
Same date last year	59	48
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		136
Same date last year		136

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Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
933	705	63

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The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 20th April, 1912.

THE "TITANIC."

We may dismiss from our minds everything we have heard hitherto concerning the "Titanic" disaster, except the fact that the ship struck and foundered and that the majority of the passengers and ship's company were lost; and to ascertain what actually occurred peruse the statement of the Committee of the surviving passengers as all that is dependable until we have the evidence of the Court of Inquiry. American journals and journalists have proved themselves utterly and despicably unreliable, in venting sensational stories, intercepting messages and resorting to all manner of discreditable artifices in order to make as much copy as possible out of the misfortunes of their fellow-creatures. We can well understand the commander of the "Carpathia" refusing to reply to wireless messages. His silence was not inexplicable. He knew the people he had to deal with. So did the Committee of survivors. And we could readily have believed Mr. Stead was one of the Committee who drew up the report of the occurrence "in order to forestal sensational and exaggerated statements." They deemed it their duty to give the press a statement of "facts which have come to our knowledge and which we believe to be true." The arrival in New York, too, was probably arranged so as to avoid the pest of American life, the Commander knowing full well that he could anchor hours before the time he advised and desiring to get his passengers ashore before they could be surrounded by the mob. But even this precaution appears to have been to some extent thwarted and doubtless every man and woman and every child of average intelligence was pestered by interviewers. In the messages which reached us there are already contradictions, but the statements of irresponsible persons form more readable matter, from the view of American journalism. The allegation that the Captain committed suicide and the Chief Engineer did likewise is probably incorrect. What is more likely is that they shot the three Italians, possibly others beside them, in preventing the boats being rushed. But even if they shot themselves when the decks were washed away and the last ray of hope had flickered out—who could blame them? Better the sudden termination of existence than a long drawn out, lingering, agonising death in the frozen sea. We may take the story related by the Londoner, Beesley, as on the whole correct, for it would appear he remained calm, having gone on deck and watched the transfer of the ladies to the boats without apparently realising the danger. He appears to have been sufficiently collected to ascertain causes and observe their effects. He denies that there was any panic, though if it became necessary to shoot down passengers attempting to rush the boats, there must have been scenes on those two miles of decks of which Mr. Beesley was not a witness. There were pathetic scenes however in his neighbourhood and of these he gives a simple and apparently truthful narrative. The statement of the survivors regarding the equipment of steamers with life boats and rafts and the suggestion that the "Titanic" was inadequately provided may be founded on the opinions of mercantile officers or of men experienced in the navigation of passenger steamers. They allege that there was only life-boat accommodation for 950 instead of 3,500, which number the ship was certified to carry; on the other hand some of the life-boats were only half full. However, as was promised in Parliament and in the American Congress, an enquiry will be held regarding this question and the representation of the survivors on the subject will be taken duly into consideration. The suggestion that an international conference should recommend the passage of identical laws providing for the safety of all at sea is one to be commended, though the existing law affecting the mercantile marine, especially with regard to that of the Trans-atlantic ferry, is, we believe, practically identical in all civilised countries already.

THE OFFICIAL CENSOR. "Quis custodiet ipse custodes?" ran the old Latin query. Playwrights and dramatists echo the question from time to time with growing indignation. Who is guarding our guardian, that mysterious personage who has been entrusted with the responsibility of protecting our morals? The official dictates are a perpetual source of wonder to the thoughtful person. We daily read of plays which have been suppressed as being incompatible with public morality and decency; at the same time we recall a large number of productions which appear to have escaped the notice of that presumably strait-laced individual, the Censor. The compound fracture of the Decalogue, set to music and enhanced by pretty scenery and a multiplicity of frocks, passes muster in the guise of musical comedy, adaptations from the French, which appear to have retained all the vice and eliminated all the wit of the originals, form a yearly rechauffé. On the other hand, rejection, with the alternative of mutilation, seems to have been the unhappy fate of many serious plays in which the consequences of evil-doing are set forth with sincerity of purpose and deliberate plainness of speech. The curious susceptibility of the Censor frequently causes him to reject the dramatised versions of novels which have been widely read and approved; we may, in fact, steep our minds in the iniquity which lurks in the printed page, but we are not permitted to witness the representation of the story by means of the infinitely more restricted medium of dramatic display. In view of their many grievances, the revolt of authors against the erratic pronouncements of the Censor is scarcely surprising. They do not, however, so much blame him for his inconsequent and apparently hap-hazard decisions, as for his initial error in existing at all. Censorship, to be just and efficacious, requires almost superhuman qualities on the part of the man or men by whom it is exercised. Literary ability and a capacity for higher criticism; an open mind incapable of bias or prejudice, a "flair" for what is corrupt, prophetic vision, able to forecast probable moral effects—these are a few of the attributes essential to the perfect censor.

Such superlative excellence being beyond the attainment of ordinary mortals, we turn to the simple expedient of abolishing this destructive and anomalous office, and of dispensing joyfully with its grandmotherly care. Authors may fairly claim the right to bring their productions before the tribunal of public opinion for judgment. The immense power of the Press and the weight of public disapproval render the supervision of a special official unnecessary. For extreme cases there is a law already in existence, and one may reasonably suppose that managers will not lightly incur the risk of prosection under this statute. Those people who already hold the conviction that all art should be cramped into the limits of expression which render it suitable for the delectation of the Young Person must honestly admit that even under the existing system of control, they cannot with any confidence take an unsophisticated friend to see a performance which they have not already witnessed and sanctioned. The present regime therefore is obviously not wholly efficacious, and such being the case, the more puritanically-minded amongst us have nothing to fear from an access of increased liberty, for it is idle to suppose that the extension of perfect freedom would result in an orgie of unbridled licence which would render all places of amusement unsuitable for decent-minded folk. The irresponsible and fitful control to which we are now subjected is worse than useless. It places the seal of official sanction upon much that is prurient and base, it rejects many valuable works of art; we have in fact reached a point where any change must be for the better. That proportion of the general public which believes that freedom of speech and a fair hearing are the inalienable right of the British subject, will acclaim with delight the very last appearance of the much objurgated individual who has had the misfortune to be cast for the thankless role of the official grandmother.

AS OTHERS SEE US. Bombay people will remember the visit, a few weeks since of Pastor Russell who was member of a committee appointed by the International Bible Students' Association to investigate the conditions in which Christian missions are conducted in Oriental countries. The Committee only left India six weeks ago, and their report has been submitted with almost remarkable promptitude. We have a summary of the report before us, and gather therefrom that seven questions were set out for special investigation. Naturally enough, India looms large in the questions and answers, and we think, taken on the whole, Mr. Russell and his colleagues have submitted a moderately written report. They find, for example, that foreign missions are generally conducted along Christian business lines "as these terms are generally understood," and do not exploit the missionaries' favourite claim, so rarely substantiated, that the success attained in the past has been other than very small. They condemn present methods as unsuccessful, and declare that "Christianising endeavours seem pretty generally to have ceased. Present missionary endeavours, they say, are almost exclusively along the lines of secular education," and they deprecate "academic and collegiate education such as the missionaries forward" in favour of "common schooling," giving as their reason therefore that "the Oriental, after obtaining higher education, is spoilt for the common affairs of life about him, and aspires only to teaching, clerkship, and office holding, which are over-supplied. Unable to get such employment, he is in trouble. He will not dig, and to beg he is ashamed. The general Common School education, your Committee believes, could best be done by the Government, and along unsectarian lines." So far, the Committee avoid controversy, and much of what they write up to this point was common knowledge and belief a decade before they came to this country. We are glad also that they have refused to adopt the orthodox missionary indictment that all the people of India, China, and Japan are heathen savages, though we doubt very much whether we are able to agree with them when they say that "the masses of these people are less vicious and less rude; more kind and considerate than are the masses of Europe and America. Drunkenness and outward immodesty are almost unknown amongst the Orientals."

A more serious complaint to be found with the report, however, is that the Russell Committee have followed other missionary enthusiasts in unnecessary criticism of Europeans who live in the Orient. In the course of their reply to the question, "what are . . . the inducements to accept Christianity"? they say "Orientals are very honest in respect to their religious professions, except where spoiled by contact with the hypocrisy of the whites." We have no concern with any country in the Orient, save India; and we are not sure the scandalous impertinence of this statement requires much repudiation, for there can be no doubt that, if the members of the Committee had spent as many months in this country as days the sentence would never would have been written. Charges against the white man in India have been made before, and successfully repudiated. Toey have usually come from missionaries who have to account, in some way, for the meagre success they achieve in their propaganda work. But while it is unfortunately the fact that instances occur in which "the whites" do let down their race by inconsequent and improper conduct, when all the circumstances are considered, these instances may be regarded as rare. On the score of hypocrisy we do not think "the white" is a very great offender. He is frequently indifferent to religious calls; but indifference is not hypocrisy, and we consider an otherwise useful report is marred by this irresponsible and unsustainable charge.

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS. So many casualties have occurred to ships belonging to well-known lines during recent months, that it is interesting to learn the opinion of experts regarding the class of men who now adopt the Mercantile Marine as a profession. The Principal of the most important nautical school in London declared, recently, in the course of an interview, that shipmasters are agreed that there is a tendency towards a lower standard of intelligence and a decreasing sense of responsibility among the young men joining as junior officers under them. This will, we believe, come somewhat as a surprise to us in India where the young officers employed by the many companies trading in Indian waters are generally well known and certainly believed to be capable, if not over-experienced, seamen. Dealing further with this question, a Home contemporary recently made much of the fact that "a month ago an Indian liner of the first class left its port with a third officer carrying a second mate's certificate. To the ordinary landsman this may mean nothing; to the sailor and the shipping man it is an almost incredible thing. A little while back, if any one had asserted in the presence of junior officers that a man could get a berth as second mate on a liner with no better qualification than character, seamanship, and a second mate's ticket, he would have been laughed at. It was an unlikely thing for an applicant for a third mate's berth to show his face without a master's or even an extra-master's certificate and even then he had to face stiff competition." Speaking from the purely Indian point of view we are not sure there is anything remarkable about this. Hundreds of liners visit Bombay every year, and we dare say even on many of the "first-class," third officers working on second mate's and mate's tickets may be found. Between the time the young man first goes to sea as a watch-keeping officer, and his examination for a master's certificate, two years, at least, must elapse, and it stands to reason that unless somebody will employ as third officer a youngster with a second mate's or a mate's ticket, he is unlikely to get either at any time. The question which really seems to call for some little attention, is whether in some companies junior officers are recruited from the senior 'cadets,' or apprentices, before they have passed an examination at all.

CAPTAIN SCOTT'S EXPEDITION. Captain Scott's achievement at the South Pole was neither as showy nor as expeditious as the dash recorded by Captain Amundsen, the Scandinavian explorer. But this fact need not be regarded as taking from Captain Scott any of the credit due for his performance. In the first place his object was not the same, for the English sailor was not racing his contemporary to any given spot. His journey was more in the nature of a scientific exploration, to be patiently and thoroughly conducted, and judging from the reports which have reached the English press *via* the United States, Captain Scott has accomplished his mission. As a home journal points out, "we may confidently expect that when Captain Scott and his party come back they will bring with them scientific material of vastly more importance than would have been possible had their movements been more hurried. Mr. Ponting, the photographer to the expedition, is returning with a wealth of photographic material, and the use of the cinematograph will give us an opportunity later on of seeing the Antarctic life as it was lived by the gallant party." With such results as these in hand we do not think we need fear that the British representative's exploit will greatly suffer in comparison with that of the Norwegian. It would have been very nice, no doubt, had our man been able to add the *kudos* of first reaching the pole to his other achievements, but since it is not so, not much need be said because he has succeeded in only carrying out his mission.

THE Bombay mails of 6th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 17th.

THE rumour that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's departure for England is caused by the fact that he is about to become a member of the Council at the India office is without foundation. Mr. Gokhale's health has not been good for some time, and it is solely on the advice of his doctor that he is accelerating his departure

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE COAL STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 5.

From the very beginning this "disastron strike," as the King called it, has been fruitful of surprises and in practically every instance the "intelligent anticipation" of events has proved to be wrong. But surely the greatest surprise of all is the way the ballot on the question of resuming work has gone. Who could have supposed that in South Wales, the storm-centre, out of 93,665 votes recorded 62,538 would be in favour of an immediate reopening of the mines, while in districts where so to say the men downed tools chiefly out of sympathy with the colliers of the Principality the majority should be for no surrender? Obviously we shall have to revise some of our ideas as to the "solidarity" of labour. "Oh, if we had only known it!" is, the special correspondent of the *Times* tells us, the burden of the lament of the extreme party in South Wales and he quotes one of the delegates as saying that if he and his fellows had only respected what the English ballots would bring forth "they would have had the transport workers and railwaymen out in 24 hours if the Government had not met them." This is evidently intended to pacify the more sturdy North countrymen, but in future they will probably think twice before they consent to the next proposal for a general strike that comes from his excitable Cymric brethren. Mr. Walsh, Mr. P., is almost the only "leader" who comes out of the business well. To his credit he had the courage to take a firm line before the ballot was entered upon. When the rest of the leaders would not pluck up sufficient courage to arge the men to accept the Minimum Wage Act and make the best of it he plainly told them that it was their duty as honest patriots to enable the country to get back to its normal conditions. To extricate themselve from the difficulty which they have brought on themselves by their cowardice the leaders decided when the ballot was over, that any majority short of two-thirds would be insufficient to continue the strike. A section of the miners do not accept this view of the matter and they are being hectored by some of the leaders in a manner that would not be tolerated in the masters for a moment. For example, a leader in Newcastle-on-Tyne is reported this afternoon as saying that it is no good advising the men to resume work; they must be "ordered" to do so!

One thing is certain. The strike like any other disaster will have certain definite results of serious industrial effect. One cannot yet say whether it has absolutely broken the best spell of trade activity that has been known in England since the loan of 1872-3. Trade conditions during the preceding six weeks had been phenomenally good. The demand for finished products exceeded the immediate supply of the component raw material required for their manufacture. All over England and Scotland it was the exception to find an engineering factory not working over-time or double shifts. True, deliveries were bad owing to the difficulty which confronted the manufacturer of having to wait for castings, forgings, copper, and porcelain manufacturers in tendering for contracts were actually asking from two to three times the sum which they would have asked three or four years ago. Skilled labour was scarce, so scarce in some localities that forms desiring to work double shifts were unable to do so because men could not be obtained. Psychologically the time selected for the strike was well chosen on account of the activity in the coal consuming industries. But the officials of the Miners' Federation had made one serious miscalculation in regard to the reserves of fuel which were much larger than was generally supposed. To a certain extent the railway strike of last August was responsible for this. Railway officials, gas and electricity undertakings had with some manufacturers taken alarm and stored large quantities of coal. Some railways have of course been caught napping and all had to eke out their resources.

Even after three-fourths of the pits get into full swing it will be some time before engineering manufacturers can follow suit. First the foundry must receive coke and pig-iron and the steel foundry its supply of billets ere castings or forging can find their way to the lathe or planing machine. Some engineering firms were compelled to commence laying off their men directly the strike had lasted a week, and some are now closed pending the receipt of raw material.

Gas and electric power supply undertakings will come through fairly well, although in Birmingham all gas supply is shut off daily from 12 noon until the evening, thus shutting down at mid-day every factory in Birmingham, which is driven by gas-engines. The ultimate results are, however, more important than our present troubles. High fuel prices must prevail for some time, thereby inducing drastic economy in coal consumption. An enormous incentive to efficiency will result, and one outcome of the strike will be that it will do more to prolong the duration of our coal supplies than the warnings of Royal commissions or the daily press. The householder will have learned with how little coal he can manage; the oil and gas stores will make an increasing headway, and the slow combustion anthracite stove of American type, or the German stove (suggestive though it be of a mausoleum) came into common use. When four-fifths of the heat of a coal-fire passes up the chimney there is something very wrong in the utilisation of fuel. Yet this is the case of practically every grate in England. Then again in the factory and the workshop, the small inefficient steam engine will be displaced at an increasing rate by the electric motor or the gas engine. The latter indeed has received a distinct impetus, and at the moment there is an investment boom in regard to the flotation of Diesel engine companies. This latter has been partly based upon the call of the "Selandia" (a cargo-boat driven by Diesel engines) to London Docks, and in part by the growing use of this type of engine in electricity works.

It is however on the railways that the general public has mostly realized the effects of the strike. The drastic curtailment of services and comfort has gone as far as possible. On only two trains in the United Kingdom are dining cars now running, *i.e.* the 2 o'clock West Coast expresses between England and Scotland. The competitive running of simultaneous trains by rival routes between big centres has ceased. Morning and evening train services to the London suburbs have been re-arranged, but have on the whole proved adequate. Mid-day services on these lines, which never have paid with steam trains are greatly restricted. Non-stop trains between London and Birmingham or London and Stockfort have ceased. The only system which has not curtailed its services has been the Great Eastern Railway. Eastern excursion traffic arrangements have nearly all been cancelled.

One hears on all sides the remark that when the strike is over and done with the full pre-strike services will never be restored. Considering the position of the railway manager and investor it would be difficult to justify their resumption in their full pre-strike entirety. Regarded quite dispassionately it is beyond dispute that the stress of competition has led railway companies to convert their non-remunerative passenger services of a decade ago into actual losing ventures. Statistical proof there is not, because the Railway Returns published under the auspices of the Board of Trade, will in no degree compare in utility or detail with those of the Indian State Railways. Passengers-mileage, and passenger-vehicle mileage figures are unknown. While one can get earnings per passenger—or per goods-main-mile, there is no allocation of proportions of locomotive or permanent way charges. But the recent developments of corridor and dining car trains have caused the actual dead weight of train per passenger-mile to reach a very high figure. Heavier trains and increased speed have led to the design of more powerful engines and the re-construction of the permanent way. We know nothing in this country of the efficient and scientific methods of train loading which characterize the administration say of the German State railways. For example, the Flushing boat express train probably carries 20 to 30 per cent. more passengers per axle than British trains of the East or West Coast routes to Scotland, or than a Liverpool boat express. Also the policy initiated by Sir George Gibb before he left the North Eastern Railway in reducing the mileage run by partially loaded vehicles is being widely imitated and here good progress has been made. Had it been possible to have done as much for passenger train services in the past as has been done for goods services, the shareholders in British Railway systems would have been in a more fortunate position than they are to-day. Still despite labour troubles on the railways, and high prices for coal in the future the outlook for the investor in British railway shares is now much better than it has been for a very long time.

THE BUDGET.

Ordinarily the introduction of the English Budget (not the Indian Budget) is a full-dress occasion in Parliament, indeed, to use the language of the Court of St. James, it is a Collar Day. There was nothing out of the common in the appearance of the House either on the floor or in the galleries on Tuesday afternoon when the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement and absolutely no excitement outside the House. The waning popularity of Mr. Lloyd George is the reason assigned in certain quarters; perhaps that had something to do with it, but the principal cause I take it was general expectation that there would be no alteration for the overburdened taxpayer or anything else of a sensational character. By the way I cannot imagine anything more sensational than a reduction of taxes in these days. If there was any curiosity at all it was with reference to the colossal surplus of the past financial year, which as you have heard was a record one, due to Mr. Lloyd George's invariable practice of over-estimating expenditure and under-estimating revenue. The speech was not a long one as Budget speeches go and contained comparatively few points that call for comment. His frends cheered him when he mentioned that the super-tax of sixpence in the pound, which last year was paid by no less than 7,000 persons, realised £3,000,000. The fact that there are in this country as many as seven thousand individuals with incomes exceeding £5,000 seemed to surprise even Sir Frederick Banbury. It would be interesting if we would know a little more about these enviable people and what are the businesses which bring in these huge incomes. Equally astonishing in its way was Mr. Lloyd George's remark that of the property passing at death during the past year amounting to £270,000,000 half belonged to less than a thousand persons, to be exact just 970. The total number of deaths of adults in the whole of the United Kingdom last year was 441,000. Altogether the Exchequer received from the new duties £6,300,000, or only £245,000 less than the surplus of 1911-12. One notable feature of the debate on the Budget was a big Navy speech from Mr. J. Ward, the ex-navvy who sits for Stoke-on-Trent. He severely took to task a previous speaker, Mr. Lough for the cheeseparing views he had expressed earlier in the evening. Why have a Navy at all Mr. Ward inquired if it is not to be effective? For his part he would always vote for any expenditure on our first line of defence that the Government of the day considered necessary. On the whole, Mr. Lloyd George's resolve to keep in hand the money standing over from the past year to provide for Naval Contigencies has been well received But give a dog a bad name, &c. Some of the opponents of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are suspicious because he leaves it open to Parliament to decide later what shall eventually be done with the nest-egg if it should not be required by Mr. Churchill, perceiving in the move what Mr. Garvin styles "a renewed addiction to the attractions of a vote-catching fund."

LASCARS' CLUB—THE "OCEANA'S" CREW.

A goodly gathering of European well-wishers of the British Indian Seamen's Institute assembled at the Lascars' Club (the Home of the Institute), on Saturday evening The occasion of the gathering was a Concert given by Miss Wehausen followed by an address by Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., in aid of the funds of the Club. The proceedings proved a great success. In the course of his remarks Dr. Pollen contradicted most emphatically the charges which had been so recklessly brought against the Lascars in connection with the wreck of the "Oceana." He declared that he had ascertained from the highest and most trustworthy sources that there was not a word of truth in these charges. There was no panic on board the "Oceana," and so far from the lascar crew showing the "white feather" or any want of discipline, they strictly obeyed orders with their customary pluck and intelligence. Even the engine-room hands displayed courage and forbearance and obeyed the orders of their Chiefs unmurmuringly. They squatted in rows on deck, as commanded, although they knew that the ship was sinking. In these circumstances they began not unnaturally to chant or intone their invocations to the Deity, and somehow these prayers seem to have been interpreted by some of the passengers as cries of terror or wails of despair. Dr. Pollen then proceeded to quote several instances in which lascar crews had shown heroism not unlike the self-devotion displayed on the "Birkenhead." He gave some of his own experiences with lascar crews in storms along the Bombay coast, and in crossing dangerous bars and navigating treacherous creeks. He recalled the evidence that Allan Shuttleworth and William Sinclair used to give of the deeds of daring of the Indian Lascar in connection with the Indian Navy and with the Lifeboat Service, and he quoted the experience of his former subordinates, Captain Walsh and Captain McCann, with reference to the bravery, endurance, and perfect discipline of the dusky sailors of the Western coasts of India. He said that as able-bodied seamen these Bombay sailors were in pluck and in their mastery of the craft of the sea, second only to the hardy fishermen of the Northern and Western coasts of Ireland. As to the lascars' conduct ashore, he left it to his audience to say whether in sobriety and good behaviour, the Indian lascars did not compare favourably with the sailors of any other nationality visiting the London docks. It

(Continued on page 8).

THE "TITANIC" CATASTROPHE.

PASSENGERS' GRAPHIC NARRATIVES OF THE DISASTER.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT.

INSUFFICIENT PROVISION OF LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Mr. Buxton, in the House of Commons today, announced that the "Titanic" had boat accommodation for 1,178 persons, besides 48 life-buoys and 3,560 life-belts. The vessel was certified to carry 3,500 souls, and had actually on board 2,208.

Mr. Buxton made a detailed statement as to the attitude of the Board of Trade with regard to life-saving appliances on passenger vessels. He said that, recently, the Committee had considered the suggestion of increased provision. Now the "Titanic" disaster had created a new situation, which must be considered, he hoped, without panic. He was afraid he had no power to prevent Atlantic racing, and was not prepared to express an opinion whether vessels should be prevented, during the spring voyage, from taking the Northern route; but the matter would be searchingly enquired into; and there must also be a full enquiry into the loss of the "Titanic".

The "Carpathia," though easily within the zone for sending wireless messages, remains obstinately silent.

The funds for the relief of the "Titanic" sufferers are amounting rapidly. The Mansion House fund is now more than £25,000. The White Star Company has given a thousand guineas and aid is forthcoming from operatic and theatrical performances.

LATER.

The "Carpathia" is expected to arrive in New York at four o'clock to-morrow morning (London time). No details will be available earlier, as, beyond sending the names of the survivors, the "Carpathia" refuses to reply to wireless enquiries. Even a message from President Taft, asking for information, was not answered. The reason for this silence is not explained.

It is now certain that neither Mr. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, nor Colonel Astor, were saved.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A New York message states:—The "Carpathia" arrived at the pier at 8-37 in the evening.

The Senate Committee, which is conducting the investigation into the disaster, had intended to board the vessel at sea, but the liner developed an unexpected turn of speed and reached the pier before the Committee arrived.

When the "Carpathia" arrived, a thousand relatives and friends had assembled in the pier sheds, including Mr. Morgan, junior, and representatives of the Widener and Thayer families, who came from Philadelphia in special trains.

Automobiles, rushing up from outside, brought others, the women wailing as the liner slowly warped into the dock.

The Committee of the New York Stock Exchange brought to the pier twenty thousand dollars collected by members for distribution to needy survivors.

A number of doctors and nurses with two ambulances were in attendance.

Fate of the Captain.

NEW YORK, APRIL 19.

It appears that the captain of the "Titanic" shot himself on the bridge.

For this statement there is only the authority of passengers, who assert that the chief engineer also committed suicide.

It is further stated that three Italians were shot dead in the struggle for the life-boats.

According to the stories of the survivors, revolver shots were heard as the "Titanic" went down, and this occasioned the rumours that the captain and chief engineer had committed suicide; but these stories are discredited by the survivors of the crew. These state that the captain was last seen leaping from the bridge as the decks were washed away.

There was some delay in docking the "Carpathia," owing to thirteen of the "Titanic's" life-boats being taken off.

The survivors began landing at 9-35. As they entered the street a dead silence fell on the crowd; even the flashlight batteries of press photographers for a moment ceased their bombardment.

Passengers' Statements.

A committee of the surviving passengers has issued the following statement:

"We, the undersigned, surviving passengers of the "Titanic," in order to forestal any sensational and exaggerated statements, deem it our duty to give to the Press a statement of facts, which have come to our knowledge and which we believe to be true.

"On Sunday, April 14th, 1912, at about 11-40 (the statement continues) on a cold starlit night, the ship struck an iceberg which had been reported to the bridge by the look-out, but not early enough to avoid a collision. Steps were taken to ascertain the damage, and to save the passengers and ship.

Orders were given to put on life-belts. The boats were lowered, the usual distress signals were sent out by wireless, and rockets were sent up at intervals.

Fortunately, the "Carpathia" received the wireless message about midnight. She arrived on the scene of the disaster at four o'clock on Monday morning, and the survivors were received on board."

A Grave Charge.

The statement concludes:—"We feel it our duty to call the attention of the public to the inadequate supply of life-saving appliances on modern passenger steamships, and recommend that immediate steps be taken to compel ships to carry sufficient boats to carry the maximum number of passengers on board."

The statement of the committee of survivors continues by paying a tribute to the treatment they received on board the "Carpathia" and proceeds to point out that the Board of Trade passenger certificate allowed for 3,500 passengers, but that there was life-boat accommodation for only 950. The total number of persons on board was 2,340.

Those rescued by the "Carpathia" comprised:—

210 first-class passengers;
125 second-class;
200 third-class;
Four officers;
39 seamen;
96 stewards;
71 firemen.

Attention is further called to the lack of trained seamen to man the boats, and the insufficiency of officers to superintend their launching.

The statement suggests an International Conference to recommend the passage of identical laws providing for the safety of all at sea.

[The final number of survivors on board the "Carpathia." was given in a previous massage as 705.]

INDIVIDUAL NARRATIVES.

"A Pitiable Sight."

LATER.

A passenger on the "Carpathia" says that sixteen life-boats were sighted.

The transfer of the passengers from the "Titanic" to the "Carpathia" was a most pitiable sight. Ropes were tied round the waists of adults, and children and babies were placed in bags and hoisted on to the deck.

Some boats were not half-full while others were crowded.

Some passengers were in evening dress and others in their night clothes, and wrapped in blankets. All were hurried to the saloon, where a hot breakfast was prepared.

The rescued passengers had been in the boats for from four to five hours in the most bitingly cold wind.

There was no demonstration.

The passenger says not a sob was heard. All seemed stunned by the shock of their experiences.

Divine service was held after breakfast.

Four passengers died soon after reaching the deck.

Another Account.

The "Titanic" crashed into the iceberg almost immediately after sighting it, a quarter of a mile away. Simultaneously, there was a click of the levers operated from the bridge, which stopped the engines and closed the bulkheads. The captain, who was on the bridge, summoned all to don life-preservers and ordered the boats to be lowered.

The first boat contained mostly males, as they were the first to reach the deck. When the rush of women and children began, the rule that women should go first was strictly observed. The officers drew their revolvers, but in most cases they were not used. As the last boats drew away, the ship's band gathered in the saloon, near the end, and played "Nearer my God to Thee."

It is believed that an explosion of the boilers due to the admission of ice and water, broke the ship in two.

The Disaster.

A Londoner, named Beesley, said that the voyage from Queenstown was quiet and uneventful. The weather was fine and calm, but very cold, particularly on the last day.

He says: "I had been in my berth about ten minutes, at when, about 10-15, I felt a slight jar. Soon after, there was a second one, but not sufficient to cause the slightest anxiety. However, the engines stopped immediately, and my first thought was that we had lost our propeller. I went on deck in my dressing-gown, and found that only a few people had come up, also to enquire.

We were not at all anxious, and I saw a game of cards being played in the smoking-room, and I went in to enquire if they knew anything, and it seems that they had felt more jar than I had. On looking out of the window, I saw a huge iceberg pass close and thought that we had grazed it with a glancing blow.

No one had any conception that the ship had been pierced below by a submerged part of the iceberg. The game of cards I have alluded to went on, and there was no thought of disaster. I retired to my cabin and read till the ship went on again.

I never saw any of the card-players or onlookers again.

A little later hearing people going upstairs, I went out again and found everybody wanting to know why the engines had stopped. There is no doubt many people were awakened by the sudden stopping of the vibration. I noticed a list from stern to bow. Some of the front compartments were filled and weighed her down. I went down again for warmer clothing. As I was dressing I heard the order, 'All passengers on deck with lifebelts.'

We all walked slowly up with lifebelts over our clothing. Even then, we only presumed this was a wise precaution the captain was taking and thought we should shortly retire to bed. There was a total absence of panic, possibly owing to the exceedingly calm night and the absence of any signs of the accident. The ship was absolutely still, and, except for a gentle tilt downwards, which I don't think one person in ten would have noticed, there were no signs of the approaching disaster. But a few moments saw covers lifted from boats and crews standing by ready to lower them. Then we realised there was something serious. People were now pouring up.

Presently came the order, 'All men stand back from the boats. All ladies retire to the next deck below.' The men stood back in absolute silence, leaning on the railings or pacing the deck.

Women's Amazing Devotion.

The boats were swung out and lowered to the deck below, where the ladies got in quietly, except some who refused to leave their husbands.

Some, however, were torn from their husbands, and pushed into the boats.

All the time there was no trace of disorder or of rush for the boats: there was no hysterical sobbing among the women. It was extraordinary how self-controlled everyone was, even when they realised that they might presently be in the sea with life-belts for their only support.

When the boats containing the women and children had disappeared into the darkness, word was given to the men to enter the boats. This was effected quietly.

When I got away, it was one o'clock in the morning, and a beautiful starlit night. There was no moon. The sea was as calm as a pond, just a gentle heave being noticeable; but it was bitterly cold.

In the distance the "Titanic" looked enormous, outlined black against the starry sky. Every port-hole was lit up, and it was impossible to think that anything was wrong, but for the ominous tilt of the bow, where the water now reached to the lowest row of portholes.

About two o'clock, I observed her settling down. The bows and bridge were completely submerged. The ship slowly tilted on end, her stern vertically upwards. The lights flashed and then went out altogether. I heard the machinery roaring down through the vessel with a rattle and groaning which were audible for miles—the most weird sound imaginable in mid-ocean.

An Appalling Cry.

She remained upright for a time (I estimate that as five minutes) with at least 150 feet of her hull towering up black against the sky. Then, with a quiet slanting dive, she disappeared, and there fell on our ears the most appalling noise human being ever listened to, hundreds of our fellow-beings struggling in the icy water, crying wildly for help—cries which we knew could never be answered."

Conflicting Details.

NEW YORK, APRIL 19.

It is stated that one of the passengers removed from the "Titanic" died in the boat, and five on board the "Carpathia," as a result of hardships and exposure.

Accounts of the scene when the liner struck, disagree. Some maintain that calm prevailed, and others that wild disorder broke out. They say that there was a mad struggle for the boats. Some hysterical survivors, who refuse to give names, say that the captain and chief engineer committed suicide, but these rumours are not confirmed and are discredited.

Mr. Beesley and Colonel Gracie, an American, deny that the officers used revolvers.

LATER.

The total loss of life in the "Titanic" disaster was 1,595 persons.

Innumerable narratives of passengers are published giving varying details, but all confirm the statement that the shock was scarcely perceptible. They thought the ship had merely struck the ice with a glancing blow. The calmness of the starlit sea reassured the passengers, and explains the absence of panic throughout.

Scenes of partings, when wives were forced to enter the boats, were terribly painful. Some refused to leave their husbands and perished with them. All agree that the conduct of the officers and crew was admirable.

The reports of suicides emanated, apparently, from a half-demented passenger, who was one of the first to land.

A passenger named George Braden says he saw the captain, as the "Titanic" sank, standing alone. A wave knocked him down, but he regained his feet. Then another wave came and he disappeared.

Col. Astor's Courage.

It is wondered whether Messrs. Hays and Guggenheim tarried too long, or forebore to approach the fast filling lifeboats.

The passengers praise enthusiastically the calm courage of Colonel Astor and Major Butt, President Taft's Aide-de-Camp. Both helped and cheered the women, Colonel Astor personally helping a young bride who was in delicate health into one of the last boats.

Mrs. Churchill Candee, of Washington, had both legs broken getting into a lifeboat. She declares that most of the men saved were picked up in the water, into which they had plunged after the lifeboats were launched.

Colonel Gracie, of the United States Army, went down with the "Titanic," but was whirled round and seized a grating. Then he saw a raft floating upwards and after boarding it rescued others until thirty were on board. They were picked up by the "Carpathia."

Mr. Bruce Ismay is overwhelmed by the disaster. He affirms that the White Star line will do everything humanly possible to alleviate distress, and will welcome the most exhaustive enquiry. He left in the last boat, one of the collapsibles.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 19.

Mr. Taft has ordered all flags to be flown at half-mast.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

People in Mourning and Tears.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

St. Paul's cathedral was packed to-day when a memorial service for the victims of the "Titanic" disaster was held. Thousands were unable to obtain admission. The congregation, which was mostly in mourning, included members of the Cabinet, the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, diplomats and high commissioners. The service was most affecting, and many were in tears.

MR. WILLIAM T. STEAD.

Character Sketch of a Great Journalist.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The newspapers in England publish columns about the career of Mr. W. T. Stead, eulogising his brilliant writings which, they say, created a new era in journalism. Prominent references are made to Mr. Stead's association with the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and tributes are paid to Mr. Stead as inspiring Mr. Rhodes's will.

LATER.

Hitherto the only reference to Mr. W. T. Stead is by a Yorkshireman named Barkworth, who saw him on the deck shortly after the vessel struck. Others report that they did not see him among the men who were watching the loading of the boats. As there was no alarm he may have returned to his state room.

William Thomas Stead was born in 1849 at Embleton in Northumberland, where his father was a congregational minister. He went to school at Wakefield, but at an early age was apprenticed in a merchant's office at Newcastle-on-Tyne. He gravitated, however, into journalism, and in 1871 became editor of the Darlington "Northern Echo." In 1880, he went to London to be assistant editor on the "Pall Mall Gazette" during the regime of Lord Morley—then John Morley. When the latter retired Mr. Stead became editor and held that post from 1883 until 1889.

Up to 1885, he had distinguished himself for his vigorous handling of public affairs and his brilliant modernity in the presentation of news. He introduced the "interview," made a feature of the "Pall Mall" extras, and his enterprise and originality exercised a potent influence on contemporary journalism and politics. His enthusiasm, however, carried him too far when in 1885 he entered on a crusade against vice by publishing a series of articles on the "Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon." Though his action undoubtedly furthered the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, it made his position on the paper impossible; and his imprisonment at Holloway for three months on a charge arising out of his crusade made his connection with the whole subject a source of considerable prejudice.

On leaving the "Pall Mall Gazette" he founded the monthly "Review of Reviews" in 1890, and his abundant energy and ready pen found scope in many other directions in journalism of an advanced humanitarian type. The "Review" was followed in the course of the next two years by similar publications in the United States and Australia. He also started cheap reprints, including the Penny Poets and Prose, Classics, and conducted a spiritualistic organ called "Borderland" from 1893 to 1897, in which he gave full play to his interest in psychical research.

No sketch of Mr. Stead's career would be complete without a reference to his passion—that probably overwhelmed every other emotion—for peace. He visited the Tsar in 1898, and on his return to England embarked upon the peace crusade that made him famous, in the course of which he founded the weekly journal "War against War." He attended the Hague Conference, but on the outbreak of the Boer war came directly in conflict with popular opinion at Home by his, truth to tell, intemperate denunciation of British policy. He added notoriety to fame by the publication of "Shall I slay my brother Boer" and other literature designed to influence public opinion on the same subject.

He was an early Imperialist leader, whose influence with Cecil Rhodes in South Africa remained of primary importance, and many politicians and statesmen, who on most subjects were at complete variance with his ideas, nevertheless owed something to them. Mr. Rhodes made him his confident and was inspired in his will by his suggestions, and Mr. Stead was intended to be one of Mr. Rhodes' executors, although his name was struck out after the Boer War. The number of his publications was large as he wrote with facility and sensational fervour on all sorts of subjects from "The Truth about Russia" in 1880, to "If Christ came to Chicago" in 1902, and from "Mrs. Booth" in 1900 to "The Americanisation of the World" two years later. In private life his keen sense of merit and kindly interest influenced many aspirants to journalism and literature.

But whatever opinion may be held regarding Mr. Stead's relations to public questions in his later life, none can deny the remarkable tenacity of purpose and the abounding sincerity of his character. It is possible, yet not, alas, probable that his life has been spared; but if the doubt presently felt turns out to be justified and he is among the lost his name will go down as that of a type of all that is best in British journalism.

THE LATE COL. ASTOR.

The late William Waldorf Astor had been a British subject by naturalization since 1899. He was born at New York on the 31st of March 1848, being the only child of John Jacob Astor by his marriage with Miss Gibbes. Mr. Astor was a lawyer by profession, but after serving two terms in the state legislature of New York entered the diplomatic service and represented the United States as Minister to Italy for three years between 1882 and 1885.

Mr. Astor had decided literary tendencies, and published his first book, Valentino, a year after he returned from Italy. Sforza followed in 1899, and a year later he published Phaoroh's Daughter and other stories. Mr. Astor's strong British sympathies led him to the important step of adopting British nationality, and for many years he had been a prominent and popular figure both in London and in Kent where he had established himself at a charming seat, Hever Castle.

More recently Mr. Astor came into the closest touch with English journalism and acquired the "Pall Mall Gazette" the "Pall Mall Magazine" and the "Observer." An even more notable action was the gift of £20,000 to Oxford University. Needless to say he was a strong conservative in politics.

His wife, who died in 1908, was Miss Mary Dahlgreen Paul, and he now leaves two sons and one daughter.

THE LOST LINER.

As she Appeared when at Southampton.

The new White Star liner "Titanic," the largest in the world, has arrived from Belfast, previously to leaving on her maiden Transatlantic voyage to New York next Wednesday, wrote the special correspondent of the "Standard" from Southampton on April 4th.

As one saw her, a majestic monster floating, it seemed irresistibly into harbour, a strange sense of might and power pervaded the scene. She embodies the latest triumphs of Britain in the world of the mercantile marine, and although a sister ship of the "Olympic," similar in design and construction, is an improvement in many respects on the latter which it seems only yesterday left the stocks and was hailed as one of the world's latest wonders.

Fitted with a combination of turbine and reciprocating engines, she is 883ft. long 93ft. broad; will accommodate 3,500 passengers and crew; seat 550 first-class passengers at dinner, at the same time that 400 second-class and 500 third-class travellers are enjoying all the evening delights of a sumptuous menu.

She differs from the "Olympic" in her greater first-class state-room accommodation, both on the top or boat deck and the upper promenade deck. But the true test of a liner is the comfort and convenience it affords to dispel the breach between the life of the traveller on land and the life on board. In this respect the "Titanic" represents the highest skill and perfection in marine construction.

Take the typical day of a first-class passenger on the "Titanic" next Thursday, as she sails past the Scillies towards the Old Head of Kinsale. He may first have a turn in the splendidly equipped gymnasium; next a game in the squash racquet court, which is in charge of a professional, and then proceed to the Turkish, electric, or swimming baths before breakfast. The cooling room in the Turkish bath is lighted with bronze Arab lamps, in a Moorish setting, with inlaid Damascus tables and handsome marble drinking fountains.

Thence he may proceed to the first-class saloon, an immense room where breakfast is served with the daintiness of the Paris "Ritz" or the Berlin "Bristol" in Jacobean surroundings with privacy or semi-privacy as he may choose. After breakfast comes a refreshing "whiff" in the smoke-room—panelled in the finest mahogany with exquisite Georgian carving and subdued with painted windows—an apartment of surpassing splendour; or he may enjoy the delights of the verandah with its green trellis and climbing plants, overlooking the great ocean fairway.

Later, he may greet his friends in the reception-room, an apartment decorated in charming simplicity, and take a stroll of a couple of miles on the spacious decks, rising or descending from one to the other by electric lifts. Before lunch he may enjoy an appetiser in the Cafe Parisien, and after lunch "forty winks" in the splendidly upholstered reception-rooms, or spend a quiet hour in the reading and writing room, which is elegantly furnished in white, with a gigantic bow-window looking over a vast expanse of sea.

If he must attend to business en route he may get "interviews" typed ready for the American reporters, or prepare his correspondence through the ship's stenographers, before dressing for dinner in his state-room. The state-rooms of the "Titanic" are well in keeping with the excellence of the public-rooms, and are exceptionally large and beautifully furnished. Perhaps the most striking are the suite-rooms, of which there is an unusually large number, decorated in different styles and periods, and including Louis Seize, Louis Quinze, Georgian, Regence, Queen Anne, Modern Dutch, and Old Dutch. In most of the suite-rooms the cots are four feet wide, a fact which will appeal to every ocean traveller.

And the guest on the "Titanic" may close his day in the music saloon—hear the organ or touch the piano; listen to the band, or attend the evening concert before supper. On the Titanic, in brief, there is the atmosphere of community with all the delights of town, all the advantages of the finest hotel, the desired comfort of home, the privacy of the study, in a fascinating marine setting.

Commander E. J. Smith, R.D., R.N.R., has joined the new liner from the "Olympic" to take charge of this last word in "ocean-going luxury," which makes its appeal to the pleasure-seeking and business-seeking millionaire and the man of moderate means alike. To the battle of the Transatlantic passenger service the "Titanic" adds a new and important factor, of value to the aristocracy and the plutocracy attracted from East to West and West to East. With the "Mauretania" and "Lusitania" of the Cunard, the "Olympic" and "Titanic" of the White Star, the "Imperator" and "Kronprinzessin Cecile" of the Hamburg-Amerika, in the fight during the coming season, there will be a scent of battle all the way from New York to the shores of this country—a contest of sea giants in which the "Titanic" will doubtless take high honours.

OCEAN RACING.

STRONG CONDEMNATION BY SHIPMASTERS.

SHIPMASTERS in Bombay are inclined to view very seriously, the statement of Mr. Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, that "he was afraid he had no power to prevent Atlantic racing."

A representative of the "Bombay Gazette" chatted with several masters yesterday, and they appeared to lay the whole blame for the disaster, upon the demand for a rapid passage, one of them grimly remarking, "It is a terrible thing, but a thing which was bound to come."

Mr. Buxton's notion that this was a subject, which was beyond his jurisdiction, did not appeal to them at all. They pointed out that, fundamentally, it was the two Governments, who fixed the time allowance for the carriage of the mails, who were responsible. They demanded that the mails should be delivered within a certain very limited time, and captains, who for a too close regard to safety, or for any other reasons, failed to reach port within that time, were not required by the companies. In consequence they had to steam full speed right across the Atlantic, fog or no fog, ice or no ice, and were unable to take the precautions, which in many circumstances their better judgment must dictate. As one of them rather tersely put it. "It's a case of get there or get out"

There was a general desire that a very careful and minute enquiry should be held, and that as a result of it the British Government would change its present attitude and see its way to restrict racing to such an extent that navigation across the Western Ocean may be conducted without undue risk.

With regard to boats it was pointed out that it would be impossible to find room for sufficient boats to carry 3,500 people, unless collapsible craft were used. In the case of the Olympic, it was recalled, the Board of Trade were satisfied with the provision of folding-rafts, and the fact that no mention of rafts was made in the telegrams was taken as an indication that the discovery that the vessel was sinking was made only a short time before she actually foundered.

Some interesting views were also elicited by our representative from a well-known marine engineer, a recognized expert. He did not believe much in the theory that the "Titanic" was broken in two by an explosion of the boilers. "When a steamer founders," he said, "everybody declares that the boilers exploded. I do not believe it. Nothing of the sort happened in the case of the "Victoria," and in Bombay comparatively recently we had the sinking of the "Octopus" a smaller craft certainly, but the same principle was involved."

What probably did happen was that the shock of the impact with the ice put the Stone-Lloyd gear, by which bulkhead doors, etc., are controlled from the bridge, out of gear, and the doors refused to close at the critical moment. It would not, in that circumstance, take long for the vessel to ship enough water to sink her. If, as the telegrams indicate, it was possible for the ice and water to get into the stoke-holds, we no not want much more in explanation for the foundering of the ship."

Discussing the question o the force of the impact he said: "The 'Titanic' probably struck the ice with a force of 810,000 foot-tons. In calculating this I assume that the ship had a displacement of 45,000 tons, and was travelling at a speed of twenty knots."

HOME RACE BETTING.

The City and Suburban.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The betting on the City and Suburban is as follows:—

11 to 2 against Mushroom.
7 to 1 against Lonawand and Lance Chest.
10 to 1 against The Story, Ultimus and Eton Boy.
100 to 7 against Moscato.
100 to 6 against St. Nat.

Sir Martin was scratched at 11-30 this morning.

Two Thousand Guineas.

The betting on the Two Thousand Guineas is as follows:—

6 to 4 against White Star.

The Derby.

The betting on the Derby is as follows:—

3 to 1 against White Star.
9 to 2 against Lomond.
100 to 6 against Jungling Heirdie.

INDIAN FINANCE.

£3,000,000 New Stock to be Offered.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The *Evening Standard* states that active preparations are being made for the offer of £3,000,000 sterling Indian three and a half per cent. stock at 93. The whole of the instalments are payable by July, and a full dividend is payable on July 1 equivalent to a bonus of five shillings per cent.

LATER.

The announcement of the new Indian loan of three millions sterling being underwritten depressed the other Indian issues.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

The statement about the Indian sterling loan made by the *Evening Standard* refers to three millions sterling loan for capital expenditure on railway and irrigation announced by Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson at the last budget. This loan, it is expected, will be floated without delay.

GERMAN OFFICERS' DUEL.

Fatal Quarrel Over a Love Affair.

BERLIN, APRIL 18.

Lieutenants von Puttkammer and von Heeringen to-day fought a duel, in which the latter officer, who is a nephew of the Minister for War, was fatally wounded. It is believed that the combat was owing to a love affair.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Mr. Acland, in reply to Sir G. Toulmin, in the House of Commons, said the report of the British delegates to the Opium Conference had only just been received. The official records of the proceedings of the Conference, and the documents submitted, had not been received; therefore, it was impossible yet to decide what papers could be laid on the table.

BRITISH SHIPPING COMBINE

Union Castle Line Bought by Royal Mail Co.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Transferring the Union-Castle Line to the Royal Mail Company, this afternoon, Sir Owen Philipps handed a cheque for £5,173,572-10-0 to Sir Frederick Mirrielees, who gave, in exchange, transfers of all the Union-Castle ordinary shares, except about five hundred, belonging to eight shareholders.

This is the second biggest cheque drawn upon the Bank of England.

[The combine referred to in this message has having been completed by the handing over of a mammoth cheque has been pending for some time, and awakened considerable interest in the world's shipping circles when first spoken of. Although neither the Union Castle Line nor the Royal Mail S. P. Company are nearly the largest concerns—they stand tenth and twentieth, respectively, in the list of the world's shipowners—their vessels are engaged in important trades and are extremely popular with travellers.

The Union Steamship Company was established in 1853, and afterwards amalgamated with the Castle line. At the end of 1911 the concern owned an aggregate tonnage of 320,000 made up by 44 ships, eleven of which can steam up to 17 knots. Their biggest and fastest ship was then the "Carisbrooke Castle," 7,594 tons, able to "do" 17½ knots.

The Union Castle Line, with which the name of Sir Donald Currie, will for ever be associated, trades between the United Kingdom and Africa (East, West and South) and also maintains a service between South and East Africa and America. The Company is also keenly interested in "Yachting Cruise" ventures.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has an even more distinguished history than the line which it has now absorbed. In 1839 the Company undertook the conveyance of mails to the West Indies at a time when a steam passage of even of a fort-night's duration was to many a subject of wonder. Their pioneer steamer was the "Thames" launched in 1839.

At the end of 1911 the company owned 238,000 tons of shipping with 47 steamers, of which 16 can steam 15 knots.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL

Constitution of the New Legislatures.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Government of India Bill follows Lord Crewe's forecast in the House of Lords, on March 26th. By an amendment of the schedule of the Councils Act of 1909 it provides for a maximum of fifty members for the Presidency of the Bengal and Behar Legislatures. Section 4 renews the power of the Governor-General to redistribute territories. and extends this power to the territories under his immediate authority and management, as well as to those of the presidencies and Lieutenant-Governorships.

The *ex-officio* membership of the Presidency Legislature of the Advocate-General, or the officer acting in that capacity, is not to be applicable to Bengal.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

In consequence of a change in the order of business, the second reading of the India Bill will take place on Tuesday instead of Wednesday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

The text of the Government of India Bill which has been introduced in Parliament has not been received in India and it is understood copies are now on their way out to India. The Bill will generally validate the changes carried out on 1st April and generally follow the statement made recently by Lord Crewe in the Lords. Bowers will be taken to create Legislative Councils for Bengal and Behar, but it is yet uncertain whether provisions have been made for creating these institutions, for the Chief Commissioners' Legislative Councils for Assam and the Central Provinces can also be created by an order in Council, but undoubtedly the best method would be by Parliamentary legislation. The Government of India Bill has been prepared by the Crown lawyers at Home on lines suggested by the Government of India. It is understood the Governor of Bengal will enjoy the same power and privileges similar to those exercised by the Governors of Madras and Bombay. The Bengal High Court will however remain under the Government of India.

In the House of Lords, on March 26th, the Duke of Devonshire, on behalf of Lord Curzon, who was absent, drew attention to the forecasts of the Government of India Bill on February 7th and March 19th, and asked what was the reason for the change.

Lord Crewe replied that, so far as he knew, there had been no change in the Government's attitude. It had always been intended to proceed with the changes by way of declaration, so far as this could be properly done. The Bill would be introduced as soon after Easter as possible. The Council for Behar would be established by a clause in the Bill. Another clause would place the Governor of Bengal on the same footing as the Governors of Bombay and Madras, and would enable him to act as Governor-General. Another clause would give authorisation for the creation of Chief Commissionerships, the Government of India intending to exercise its power for retaining a legislature in Assam, after its separation from Eastern Bengal. Then, Lord Crewe added, there would be a certain number of repeals and "savings," which would have to be made. He thought that that exhausted the contents of the Bill. When introducing the Bill, he would give all the information possible regarding the cost of the other changes, but as regarded the cost of the new Delhi, though he was aware that the Viceroy had mentioned the matter in addressing his Council, it would be impossible, at this period, to give the House even an approximate figure.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Italian Attack on Dardanelles Forts.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 19.

It is officially stated that Italian warships fired projectiles into the forts of the Dardanelles, and the barracks of Sedilbahr, Orhanieh and Kumkaleh were slightly damaged. Orhanieh fort replied and damaged an Italian vessel which caught fire and drew off. The Italians subsequently put to sea.

Prior to their arrival in the Dardanelles, the Italians bombarded Samos, Mitylene and Rhodes. The fleet comprised altogether 39 ships.

The bombardment was simultaneous with the opening of Parliament, at which the Sultan made a speech in which he said, "We desire peace, but only on the condition that Turkey's sovereign rights are maintained."

ROME, APRIL 19.

It is positively denied that an Italian warship was damaged in yesterday's demonstration in the Dardanelles.

THE "OCEANA" SALVAGE.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

One hundred and six bars of silver were recovered from the "Oceana" yesterday.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.

Indian Merchants Complaints.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A message to the *Times* from Peking states that complaints of Indian opium merchants in Shanghai of Chinese interference with their trade continue to reach the British authorities.

The merchants have opium valued as nine millions sterling stored in Shanghai, which owing to the obstruction of the Chinese authorities, they are unable to sell in the interior. They claim protection of the Agreement of May 8th, 1911. They add that owing to the disturbed condition of the interior there has been a great resumption of cultivation of poppy in many provinces, notably Yunnan, Szechuan and Shansi.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

The Problem of Salar-ed-Dauleh.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Replying to Mr. Morrell, in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Acland said that in view of the situation, the British and Russian Governments had urged Persia to hasten the arrival of the new Governor, Firman Firma, at Hamadan, and to strengthen his forces to enable him to deal with Salar-ed-Dauleh.

Firman Firma had now left Kazvin for Hamadan.

THE YOKOHAMA LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The issue of the City of Yokohama five per cent gold bonds for £122,500 is announced.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

To Meet In Bombay Next September.

We are in a position to state that after a lapse of some years, it has once more been decided to hold the Bombay Presidency Provincial Congress.

It will be remembered that the last fully representative Conference was held before the serious cleavage in Indian political circles occurred at Surat, since which time it has been found impracticable to organize the annual Conferences held in connection with the National Congress. Recent events, however, have done much to consolidate Indian opinion and the leaders of the Congress party in the Presidency have decided that the time has come to resume their annual gatherings. A few days ago a meeting was held at which it was decided to hold a Conference in Bombay in the middle of September next. A committee was formed to take the necessary steps to draw up a programme, but, so far, nothing has been settled as to what the details of the programme will be.

It was also proposed to ask the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, to be President of the Conference.

LASCARS' GRIEVANCE.

An Unduly Prolonged Voyage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

The Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday, concluded the hearing of the case in which fourteen lascars of the steamer "Orkenfels" were prosecuted for disobeying the orders of the captain in Brisbane. The prosecution story was that when they arrived in Brisbane, there was a strike among the labourers in the harbour and the accused, being asked to handle the cargo, refused to do so. The defence was that the agreement of the crew would have expired on February 14, but the captain instead of coming to Calcutta, where the accused should have been discharged, took the vessel to Newcastle on February 13 and the accused left the vessel to lay their grievances before the Shipping Master at Brisbane. Considering the defence, the Magistrate found them guilty of a technical offence and fined them one day's wage each.

THE NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 19.

The Military correspondent of the *Pioneer* at Home, states that the terms of reference of the Nicholson Committee were sent to the Government of India last month and that they were quite explicit. It is almost unnecessary to contradict the reports in the Service and other papers that the abolition of the post of Commander-in-Chief is to be considered. The report of the Committee must eventually form the subject of joint consideration by the Home and Indian Governments in which the War Office and the India Office will play their parts.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Major Mockler, 33rd Punjabis, as Commandant of that regiment in succession to Lieut-Colonel Millar.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allenby, 73rd Infantry, has been selected for appointment as Commandant of 83rd Infantry,

Colonel. H. Hudson, General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Army headquarters, has been selected to succeed Brigadier-General Wapshare as Commandant of the Cavalry School, Saugor.

Major T. E. Scott, 58th Rifles, has been selected for the command of the 58th Rifles.

Brigadier-General E. B. Burton, Secundrabad Cavalry Brigade, will be transferred to the Meerut Cavalry Brigade, in succession to Brigadier-General Peyton in July next.

Brigadier-General Wapshare, Cavalry School, Saugor, has been selected for the command of the Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, vice Brigadier-General Burton.

STEAMER COLLISION.

Finding of Rangoon Marine Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 19.

Late last evening, the finding in the Marine Court of Enquiry into the circumstances attending the collision of the "Seang Bee" and the "Angora" was given. The Court held that the cause of the collision was due to an error of judgment on the part of the master of the "Angora" inasmuch as he allowed his vessel to get dangerously near to the "Seang Bee" before complying, or attempting to comply, with the regulations for preventing collisions at sea, thus not giving the "Seang Bee" time to comply with the regulation which concerns vessels having the right of way and finding themselves in a predicament.

The Court, however, did not think that Capt. Thomson's error in over-estimating his distance between the two vessels, and under-estimating his speed, should render him liable to any suspension of certificate. When a collision was inevitable, he undoubtedly took the only step in his power to minimise the result. The Court held that the captain of "Seang Bee" was in no way to blame. The Court placed on record its regret to find in the entries in the bridge book and the movement register of the "Angora" traces of alteration and pointed out the importance of such records being above suspicion. The procedure on the "Seang-Bee" in keeping notes of orders on the bridge on a slate appeared to the Court highly unsatisfactory in view of the liability of such a record to get effaced or blurred and the impossibility of preserving it for a future check.

MALABAR SYRIAN CHRISTIANS.

Party Feuds and Public Meeting at Kottayam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, APRIL 19.

The relations between the two parties of Syrian Christians at Kottayam are still very bitter owing to the following circumstances. When the Syrian Patriarch from Antioch came here two years ago he went about his visitation tour and stayed at Kottayam for some months. When he left this he appointed one priest as Metropolitan deposing the present Mar Dionysius. This created two parties, one upholding the Patriarch's action and the other supporting the present Metropolitan. When the new Metropolitan was appointed and Mar Dionysious was deposed the Patriarch's party insisted on their nominee taking possession of the Church with all its property which was equally strongly opposed by the Metropolitan's party. When the whole Syrian Christian commonity became thus divided, the difficulty was about the actual possession of the Seminary which was occupied by Mar Dionysius. All property was managed by a body of three trustees of whom two joined the Patriarch's party, the third being Mar Dionysius himself he declined to hand over possession of the property to the Patriarch's nominee. The Patriarch's party thus failed to to secure the Seminary.

The relations between the two parties were still further strained owing to the fact that a personal servant of Mar Dionysius met his death by what is alleged to have been foul play. The perpetrators of this foul deed, done in open day in a crowded part of Kottayam town have not yet been detected. Since then telegrams and petitions have been pouring into the Dewan's and the British Resident's offices. All these are not taken notice of. The people of Kottayam town met at a public meeting passing a resolution requesting the Government to take necessary action.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

At the High Court Special Bench to-day during the hearing of the appeal in the Midnapore Damage suit Mr. Garth on behalf of the first defendant, Mr. Weston, referring to Commissioner, Mr. Macpherson's report on the Midnapore Bomb conspiracy enquiry, said: "If Mr. E. B. Dutt now challenges that the report of Mr. Macpherson I shall be glad if he will repeat that challenge now. The object of these questions is to suggest that things would be found in that report if we would only produce it which we did not want to be known. That there are things which would be adverse to the defendants if that is what Mr. Dutt now says I will ask him distinctly to let us have that challenge. The only reason the Government had not produced it was as had been stated in the House of Commons and in this and other courts that they considered it would not be fair pending this trial that the report should be produced. If the suggestion be made that it was not produced because we were afraid to produce it I shall be glad to have that challenge now and I think there will be no difficulty whatever about the production of it."

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 19.

Gareh, a Jew, has made a report to the Karachi police that jewellery valued at Rs. 2,100 was stolen from his house. It is alleged Gareh had accommodated for a few days another Jew named Moise Gourji on a mission from Jerusalem collecting funds in aid of the poor and aged of the Holy City. Gourji left Karachi on the 9th instant. Yesterday however when Gareh had occasion to open his almirah which contained the jewellery, to his surprise he found it missing. The police are investigating the matter.

BENGAL EDUCATION COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

With reference to the split between Mr. T. Palit and the Indian National Council of Education it is understood that the latter are in communication with the Committee appointed by the Bengal Government to report on the desirability of establishing a technological institution in Calcutta. Meantime the National Council is considering the removal of the college and technical institution either to Tollygunge or Cossipore. There is no truth in the report that the National Council of Education is going to be abolished. It has still an endowment of nine lakhs and an assured annual income of fifty-five thousand rupees.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores in India.—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

CHINESE IN TIBET.

Serious Fighting and Excesses Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 19.

Sensational details of fighting in Tibet are given in a special telegram to the "Statesman" from Gyantse. A correspondent denies that there has been a massacre of Chinese at Lhassa and says the latter are holding their own. There are over 2,000 Chinese soldiers and civilians in Lhassa and though it is true they have retreated to the southern suburbs for strategical reasons the Tibetans have been routed. The Chinese brought cannon and maxim guns into play and 3,000 Tibetans have been mown down, the victims including many innocent women and children. After the outbreak of hostilities the ex-Amban Lien and Lieut. General Chung were approached with peace overtures by Tibetans but Chung only acquiesced on the condition that all the Chinese were given 1,000 taels with a free transport to China without surrendering their firearms. The Tibetans offered taels 200 per capita and agreed to abide by the conditions. No understanding has yet been come to. Lhassa is practically hemmed in on all sides by the Tibetans and the Chinese are burning down the biggest buildings so as to prevent Tibetan attackers finding hiding places in the sacred city. Private telegrams state that 5,000 Chinese troops are to be sent into Tibet from Hupeh and Yunnan to quell the disorder.

Rumours current in Gyantse, says a later message, are to the effect that all responsible Tibetan officials including the Regent in Lhassa have been in conspiracy against the Chinese Government. No more than 100 Chinese have been killed, the report states, since the opening of hostilities, and the Chinese fighting force in Lhassa numbers over 2,000. Measures for the maintenance of peace and order by Tibetans have failed. Bullets are flying about all over the place and the streets are deserted. Six Nepalese shops have been set on fire and gutted; the loss being estimated by the proprietors at 2 1-2 lakhs. The reason is the Chinese refusal to recoguise peace negotiations. Chinese troops at Gyantse and Shegatse had surrendered, Sera Monastery, one of most ancient and historical buildings in Lhassa, has been raized to the ground by Chinese, say the latest arrivals from Lhassa.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 19.

Captain G. J. W. Smyth, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Lower Burma Railways Reconnaissance Surveys, is granted combined leave for eighteen months from 13th April, 1913, and Captain M. E. Porter, R.E., Executive Engineer is appointed to hold charge of the surveys.

Mr. William Bell Bacon is appointed by the Secretary of State as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, North Western State Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a railway school for the girls of Punjabi employees at Sukkur on the Noth Western State Railway.

THE LATE MR. WALTER LANG.

Funeral at Sewree Cemetery Yesterday.

The funeral of the late Mr. Walter Lang, took place yesterday at the Sewree Cemetery.

The cortege left the Yacht Club Chambers at 5-30 p. m. and reached the Cemetery an hour later. The service was read by the Harbour Chaplain, the Rev. A. F. Dovey B. A.

Mrs. Lang the widow, Captain Lionel Lang, (son), Mr. Basil Lang and Mr. A.M. Tod (nephews) were the chief mourners.

A large number of the deceased gentleman's friends and many well known citizens of Bombay were also present. Among them were: The Hon. Sir Henry E. E. Procter; the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong; the Hon. Mr. H. R. Greaves; Count Thurn; Mr. N. S Glasebrooke; Major H. A. L. Hopper; Mr. John Greig; Mr. G. C. Plinston; Mr. R. Kennedy; Mr. J Damala Mr. J. Black; Mr. J. Sanders Slater; M. W. M. Bell; Mr. William Anderson; Mr. F. L. Sprott; Major McCormick; Mr. F. J. Preston; Mr. M. B. Jardine; Mr. A. J. Raymond; Mr. A. C. Rumboll; Mr. Heugh S. Symons; Mr. L. Volkart; Mr. W. H. Ogston; M. J M. Motaxa Mr. P. G. Messent; Dr. Stanley Reed; Mr. Vernon, Mr. E. A. Williams; Mr.C. Vernon; Mr. A. G. Watson; Mr. A. R. Burch; Mr. S. F. Watson; Mr. W. T. Lane; Major Muter; Mr. C. Ernst; Mr. Shagree; Mr. J. Dallaporta; Mr. C. M. Ward; Mr. R. J. Kent; Mr. J. E. Needham; Mr. P. R. Wilson; Mr. W. L. Shaw; Mr. R. Comber, Mr. E. Comber; Mr. A. F. Sells; Mr. C. Dove; Mr. C. A. Russ, Mr. D. Blythe; Mr. C. B. Boilean; Mr. R. Wallace; Mr. Melville Leslie; Mr. L. Combe; Mr. G. B. Adamson; Mr. C. H. Byrne; Mr. J. Harper; Mr. Damoder Bapuji Padval; Mr. J. E. Penrose; Mr. McAlpin; Mr. A. Forbes Smith; Mr. J. H. Latimer; Mr. G. Bryant; Mr. Stakelum; Mr. B. Kidd; Mr. Martin; Mr. Pearse; Mr. Shaw; Mr. Byrt; Mr. A. S. Panday; Mr. R. P. Shroff; Mr. Sorabji Hakim; Mr. H. Ward; Mr. A. Forbes; Mr. A. E. Stewart; Mr. Chubildas Laloobhoy Mr. Scott Smith; Mr. R. E. Fischer and others.

Among those who sent wreaths were:— Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McCausland; Mr. and Mrs. Boisen; Mr. N. N. Igneshi; Mr. F. M. Fernandez, The Chambers Hall Porters; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Shaw; Dr. Field; Messrs. E. D. Sassoon's and Co; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Willis; President and Members Byculla Club; Mr. and Mrs. R. Wallace; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Fischer: Mr. Lobo, Steward and staff, R. B. Y. Club; The Committee, R. B. Y. C.; Messrs. Volkart Bros; Office staff, R. B. Y. Club; Mrs. C. M. Ward; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. M. Tod; Mr. D. Blythe: Mr. and Mrs. W. Bryant; Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Wilson; Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Lang; Kilachand Devchand; Mr. Wilson of the Hongkong Mr. Bank; Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas; Count Thurn and Mr. Damodar Bapuji Padval.

Most of local commercial houses and the banks closed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Owing to the death of Mr. Lang, the Yacht Club races arranged for to-day have been postponed.

MASONIC FUNERAL SERVICE.

The Late Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar.

At the Freemasons' Hall, yesterday, leading Masons of the Scottish Constitution in Bombay attended a funeral service held in memoriam of the late Khan Bahadur Dharashaw R. Chichgar. The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, presided, and delivered an eloquent oration in the course of which he paid a striking eulogy to the great services rendered by the deceased to Masonry during a period of forty-six years.

He was a Past Grand Master Deputy and had acted as Hall Secretary for forty years.

A vote of condolence was passed on the motion of Dr. Nariman, seconded by Lieut. Col. Jennings I. M. S.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The King and Queen will spend Easter with their younger children at Sandringham. The "George of the Order of the Garter, subscribed for by persons bearing the name of George throughout the Empire, was presented to his Majesty on Saturday. The King has sent 1,000 guineas, the Queen and Queen Alexandra have each sent £1,000, and the Prince of Wales has sent £500 towards the relief of sufferers from the strike.

The results of the miners' ballot up to midnight on Wednesday were:—For resuming work, 167,906; against, 186,027; majority against, 18,121. The Royal Assent was given to the Minimum Wage Bill on Friday last.

The Budget show a realized surplus of £6,545,000, the largest on record. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his annual statement on Tuesday, announced that there will be no change in taxation.

A Royal Commission has been appointed, with Lord Inchcape and Chairman, to inquire into the Trade of the Empire.

About 100,000 people attended a Home Rule demonstration in Dublin on Sunday at which Mr. Redmond was the principal speaker.

Mr. Hamel, the airman, who made a flight from Hendon to Paris on Tuesday, was accompanied by Miss Trehawke Davies, who is thus the first woman to cross the Channel on an aeroplane.

The remainder of Mrs. Pankhurst's sentence has been remitted, by order of the Home Secretary, and she has been released from goal, in order that she may have facilities to prepare her defence to the charge of conspiracy.

At Salford on Saturday Mr. Tom Mann was committed for trial to the Manchester Assizes on the charge of inciting soldiers to mutiny.

The appeal of Frederick Henry Seddon against his conviction for the murder of Miss Barrow was dismissed on Tuesday.

At the University Boat Race on Saturday both boats were waterlogged. The race was re-rowed on Monday, when Oxford won by six lengths. The Grand National was won by Sir C. G. Assheton-Smith's Jerry M.

CRETE.

The murder of another Moslem in Crete is a peculiarly unfortunate event. It is evident that should these crimes continue the Powers will have no choice but to reoccupy the island in view of their pledge to protect the Moslem population. It appears that the latest murder is attributable to a blood feud and is not of a political character; but the escape of the murderer, although the victim was escorted by a gendarme, must inevitably produce a most unfortunate impression abroad.

ECUADOR.

General Leonidas Plaza has been elected President of the Republic of Ecuador.

GREECE.

A rumour which was current last Friday afternoon that M. Venezelos, the Prime Minister, had been attacked and wounded and that his military attended had been killed caused no little anxiety in Athens, and a large crowd assembled before the Prime Minister's house. M. Venezeloses was absent at Trachones, in the environs of Athens, where military manœuvres are being held. The report proved unfounded, but the people, anxious to assure themselves of the Prime Minister's safety, waited until his arrival, when they gave him an enthusiastic reception. M. Venezalos appeared on the balcony and made a short speech assuring them that there was no foundation whatever for the alarming reports, and after a further demonstration of joy the multitude dispersed. During the period of suspense much indignation was expressed against the Opposition parties, and had the rumour proved true deplorable scenes would probably have been enacted.

FRANCE.

Owing to complaints of fraud and breach of confidence, the police on Monday searched the premises of M. Joany, a banker. The sum of 4,000£ (£160) was found in the safe, but there is an alleged deficit of several million francs. M. Joany has been arrested.

The International Commission appointed to fix the standard of radium has adopted that prepared by Mme. Curie.

The French Foreign Office has received confirmation of the news that the Sultan of Morocco signed the Treaty establishing a French protectorate on Saturday afternoon. It is semi-officially stated that the Treaty is on the lines of the Treaty of the Bardo, with the Bey of Tunis. The Treaty contains a reservation as to the future administrations of Tangier and of the Spanish sphere, which has yet to be delimited. The Sultan manifested very great reluctance to except Tangier and the future Spanish sphere from the exercise of his direct authority as defined and limited in the Protectorate Treaty. M. Poincare, the French Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, had, however, given most precise instructions to M. Regnault to reserve Tangier and the future Spanish sphere from the operation of the Treaty.

GERMANY.

The underground railway in Berlin was flooded last week by the river Spree. It has now been drained of water. Traffic will be resumed this week.

The German Imperial Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, who was to have left Berlin on Monday for his short visit to the Emperor William at Corfu, postponed his departure for two or three days. The preparations for the meeting of the Reichstag after Easter appear to be difficult. The statements of the North-German Gazette and the statements of various Ministers in the Parliaments of the Federal States concerning the extraordinary conference which preceded Herr Wermuth's resignation do not harmonize, and the task of the Chancellor, who will be expected to give a connected and plausible account of events and of his present policy, is not an enviable one. Notwithstanding the semi-official announcements, it is by no means clear whether the Government really intends to require the Reichstag to accept a cut-and-dried financial scheme for meeting the now naval and military expenditure of whether the Reichstag will be given the opportunity to decide for itself whether it is in favour of death duties or other forms of taxation which Baron von Hertling has hitherto persuaded his colleagues that it would be "a political mistake" to propose at present.

ITALY.

Curious negotiations are in progress between the committee which is organizing the coming fetes at the reopening of the Campanile of St. Mark and the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The Pope had expressed a wish to hear the very sounds of the bells of the Campanile, and arrangements had been made for the preparation of a phonographic disc registering the inaugural chimes of the bells of St. Mark, of which was to have been sent to the Pope. But the Ministry of Telegraphs has been approached as to the possibility of connecting the Vatican with St. Mark's by telephone. The Ministry has expressed its willingness to comply with the application, and accordingly the Pope will, at 10 a.m. on April 25, too date of the opening, be able to listen to the first chimes from the new Campanile. Of the five bells four are new and have been presented to St. Mark's by the Pope himself.

The Aero Club of Rome has invited all the aerostatic clubs in Italy to initiate active national steps for the formation of an aerial war fleet. The subscription list will be opened with a gift of 200.000 lire (£8,000) by the Italian residents in Paris. The movement is being warmly proseouted in the principal cities of Italy and a formidable fleet is hoped for King Victor Emmanuel is greatly interested, and has promised his aid. The new society will be under the direct patronage of the Premier and of the Cabinet.

JAPAN.

The Miharayama come on Oshima Island is in violent eruption. Streams of lava are threatening to engulf the villages. The inhabitants have escaped to the mainland in fishing-boats. The vulcano has been dormant since 1868.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-General Baron Ishimoto, the Minister of War. Lieutenant-General Baron Ishimoto was born in Tokyo in 1854. After graduating from the Military Academy he proceeded to France in order to study military tactics. As sub-lieutenant he took part in the war of the Satsuma insurrection in 1877. In the Chino-Japanese war he commended the 9th Regiment of the Second Army, and was promoted Major-General in 1898. In 1903 he became Vice-Minister of War and was created a Baron.

MR. PITKEATTLY has been appointed electrical engineer in charge of the temporary works for the Imperial Capital at Delhi. He was responsible for the electrical lighting of the Durbar area last year which proved an unqualified success.

EN PASSANT.

Some of our City Fathers seem anxious on the subject of Tramway fares. To their mind the temporary diversion from one anna to six pice over certain portions of the system is being unnecessarily prolonged. There is a pet scheme for a four pice ride to any destination and they want it. It may not seem quite clear to the average commonsense Citizen why Bombay should desire to "out Herod Herod" in cheap fares. There is less necessity here, perhaps, than in any other Eastern city, for the ordinary native is immeasurably better off in every respect, and can well afford to pay a reasonable fee for conveyance. Rent affects his pocket, doubtless, but, that aside, Bombay affords him abnormally high wages, the cheapest cloth market in the world, the most prolific facilities for eating and drinking at low rates, and the maximum of ease and recreation for a mere song. One of the most remarkable things about this City is the field of support afforded the "Irani's" establishment to which may appropriately be applied the word 'ubique.' These enterprising caterers pay high rents and thrive. In one establishment I notice a placard "Five courses for eight annas.' There may be famine around but the Bombayite' recks nothing of it. Ice creams have ceased to be luxuries, while, on the other hand, he is developing a discriminating taste for liquor, which Scotch distillers will not be slow in taking advantage of. It is a common saying among employers of labour in Bombay that work people are far too well off. Filtered even down to the bathos of our domestic lives the assertion becomes an equal truism. And yet in the face of this palpable prosperity a six mile ride for as many pice is not considered cheap enough! The majority of Tramway travellers would probably prefer greater facilities and comfort to any reduction in fares. And increasing section of the public who find the recent advance of fifty per cent., at one fell swoop, in victoria fares as also for the privelege of running a motor-car bear heavily upon them would similarly welcome some special arrangement that an increased tariff might confer, not in the haphazard style it was previously attempted, for conditions, then prevailing, gave no extra comfort, or stamp of respectability.

Mr. and Mrs Sidney Webb who have built up a reputation in the old country for their efforts towards social reform have recently paid a visit to Bombay and among other items were feted by the Presidency Association apparently at the initiative of Mr. D. E. Wacha who sympathises to a great extent with similar movement in this City. For the reasons, more or less inferred in the foregoing para:, the present state of prosperity does not strike one as being quite analogous to the position that calls for amelioration in large cities at home. A few weeks, rather than as many days, experience of things as they are here, would demonstrate this fact to the full. Mrs Webb's frankness is somewhat unconventional hence it is to be regretted, to some extent that the observations of the holiday of this distinguished couple is not to form the subject of literary narrative hereafter. Bombay, from the mere aspect of its streets and buildings (to which Mrs Webb evidently pinned her reply to Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta's question) is stiff and formal,—a very antithesis to the picturesque. Personal intellectuality was the real charm, as Mrs Webb so gracefully put it, and no one will attempt to quarrel with the brief qualification.

An important move has been made in the inclusion, in Army regulations, as relating to Volunteers, the proviso that Officers can henceforth be removed for inefficiency, or on attaining the age of 55 years. In the ordinary way of speaking the latter will not have much opportunity of being put into force for the majority of Volunteer officers have had their full of the honour (!) and expense long before they attain that age. Those who still hang on are too often indispensable to the cause having personal influence that is one of the great factor in keeping men of all classes and conditions together, especially as C. Os. It is not an easy matter to get suitable men to take up Commissions, or, if they do, to devote zeal, energy, and study to the position, which is invariably at the expense of leisure and time that can be more profitable utilised. If inefficiency has been marked in Volunteer officers in the past it is a fault of the system. Facilities have been, primarily, assent, and, included in these, may be mentioned, a lack of encouragement and help from the regular service. There has always been too wide a gulf between the regular and auxiliary services in India. They rarely meet either in professional co-operation, or social amenity, beyond, in the latter case, a nodding acquaintance at some Club. But a still more unsatisfactory element obtains between Volunteer Corps themselves where, even in an area of a few miles, there is an utter absence of camaraderie, because, owing to the apathy of C. Os chiefly, no opportunities are made to bring Officers together as workers in the same great cause. Reverting to the point immediately at issue it will be interesting to realise where the authorities intend to begin, and to end, in shelving Officers. Obviously there can be no respecting of persons in these contingencies. What would ensure a proper working of such a scheme, as indeed, of Volunteering generally, would be to have the commandant of every batallion a picked officer of the army.

Calcutta has been described as the City of Statues, and there are, in sooth, some of the finest specimens of the art dotted over the leading thoroughfares of that town. In Bombay there are few in comparison and perhaps the majority of people rarely notice them for they are, in the majority, of instances, ensconsed in places that cannot be termed popular resorts of the million. An enormous mass of material gives form and outline to the memory of that great Philanthropist of Bombay—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebnoy the 1st, but it is ridiculously out of place in the cramped surroundings of the Museum section in the Town Hall. In the Vestibule of the same place is the imposing statue of Sir Charles Forbes to be looked on chiefly by controversialists on questions of Land Settlement and Income Tax as they wait their summons to the presence of the respective Collectors of these commodities, whose offices (it may be incidentally mentioned) encroach on space that might be reasonably, held to belong to the public for purposes of education or recreation. In the gardens opposite, the rendezvous chiefly of the idle, the casual wanderer may suddenly come face to face with the statues of Charles, 1st Marquis of Cornwallis, who died while Governor-General for the second time at Ghazipur in 1805, or, if he happens to take the other path, that of his illustrious predecessor Richard Colley, Marquis of Wellesley. It will be remembered that the first named was the prominent General in the American war of Independence, who, through what has been described as a piece of bolhardiness, got surrounded at Yorktown, and, by his forced capitulation, practically terminated the war. An equally important episode in his career was the mission to Ireland in 1798 with instructions to pacify that country by any means. It is said he despised himself to the end of his life for his part in the dirty work which comprised wholesale bribery.

The Marquis of Wellesley was the elder brother of the Iron Duke and reigned as Viceroy while the latter fought the memorable battles in the Carnatic. Among other things he built the present Government House of Calcutta. His statue bears the words "Wisdom", 'Energy', 'Integrity', qualifications that might have been generally applied to his illustrious house. Other Statues, representing somewhat lesser lights in history are more prominantly disposed at the head of the Oval, while, perhaps, one of the most chaste and magnificent creations in marble, extant,—the great Queen's statue—towers in its grandeur in one of our most frequented routes so that the eyes of the world sojourning in Bombay will assuredly at one time or another rest thereupon. The most recent addition to these mark of celebrity is the statue of a Bombay citizen who must always stand very high in the annals of the City, Mr. J. N. Tata. A first glance at this memorial may forcibly remind one of Hamlet with the title role left out. The counterfeit presentiment of this sometime great leader in Indian Commerce, in the form it has been allowed to take, detracts greatly from the imagination, and is distinctly incongruous to the general style of the design. In a word the least prominent part of the erection is the status which, in its squat form lacks dignity and importance. Across the road stands another prominent Citizen "in the habit as he lived", Doctor Blaney and one might reasonably hold that the exemplary and energetic spirit of the late Mr. Tata would have been more vividly suggested in a similarly characteristic attitude than that he assumes.

If things are as really as may be inferred from Mr. Wacha's note of dissent at the recent financial meeting of the Improvement Trust he will not lack a certain following in the public mind in his protest against what might really appear to be invidiousness in the manner of settling the question at issue. When one reads of things like this the old adage about fish in the sea and fish that are caught comes prominently to mind. We hear of the necessity of economy in all public departments, and yet experience proves that the age is rather one of re-organisations, with increased emoluments to the few, who are generally those who could do better without advances than the deserving many. Many years ago John Bright opined that the holders of the higher posts in India (he referred to employes of the old East India Company, it is true,) were too well paid. A man is quite at liberty to dictate terms; it is sometimes bluff. It is another thing for a Community to decide that he is the only man in the world for the job and his demands must be acceded to. One cannot, however, quite fall into line with Mr. Watcha's suggestion that the European must necessarily think it infra dig to work under a Native. It is well-known, and is, indeed, a happy augury for the immediate future, that the utmost respect, and best instincts of co-operation obtain in the majority of instances where this contingency has become inevitable in the work of the State. In the present case this must be the last attributed factor in the shuffling of cards that has brought about the vigorous appeal of our business-like and fearless Citizen.

LE TATILLON.

THE COAL STRIKE.

How the Climax was Reached.

The struggle within the Miners' Federation reaches its climax to-day wrote a London correspondent on Saturday April 6.

The Federation meets at 2-30 p.m. at the Westminster Palace Hotel. It will have before it the resolution of its Executive passed on Thursday, advising the men to return to work pending the settlement of the minimum rates by the joint district boards. In spite of the fact that practically all the men's leaders have spoken in favour of resuming work, there is a possibility that the Executive's resolution will be countermanded by the Federation, and the men told to remain on strike. Miners' meetings in Yorkshire, Northumberland, Fife, Kinross, and the Mid and East Lothians yesterday instructed their delegates to condemn the Executive's resolution at to-day's meeting, and to move that the men be ordered to remain idle. A bitter feeling against the Federation Executive prevailed at these meetings. The majority against resuming work in the miners' ballot was 43,090.

If all the delegates representing the districts which voted against work vote in the same sense at the Federation meeting, the Executive's advice will be rejected by a large majority, but only those delegate specially instructed at yesterday's meetings to do so are bound to vote against peace. What may be called the peace party in the Federation asks: How can we prevent 200,000 miners from going to work, when on the advice of their leaders they have voted in favour of doing so, and when already thousands of men are actually at work? To this the war party replies: How can you force 240,000 men to work, when already, against the advice of many leaders, they have decided not to resume work?

Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, the South Wales leader, declared on April 5, that although he would have favoured the calling out of the transport workers and other unions to help the strike, he felt now that it was the duty of every miner to go back to work, since "the very existence of the Federation is at stake, and the only way of saving it is by all the miners returning at once."

The delegates of the "war districts"—Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Durham, Scotland and the rest—have 444 votes, one for each thousand men represented in the Federation. The delegates of the peace districts have 190 votes.

The peace party is further weakened by the fact that the officers cannot vote at a Federation meeting. The executive will to-day be on its trial, and cannot vote in approval of its own action.

On the other hand the miners' funds had on Saturday decreased by £1,205,980, as compared with the total on January 1, and only £788,250 remains to all the districts of Great Britain together. This and the fact that more and more men are going back to work are the strongest factors for peace.

The South Derbyshire men, numbering 4,000, have resolved to work. More miners worked on April 5 in Scotland, and in North Wales, where the whole 12,000 colliers of the district intend to work to-day the large Hafod and Vauxhall pits are already at work. The total of workers is now about 62,000.

IN THE POTTERIES.

Writing from Stoke on April 1 the special correspondent of the "Times" declared the condition of the Potteries grows worse and worse. The great English pottery trade has been reduced to complete stagnation, and the vast industrial population of the federated towns of the Potteries—Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley, Stoke, Fenon and Longton—numbering 250,000, who live by the pottery trade, are being hurried faster and faster to absolute ruin by events over which they have no control. Every week of the strike the district is losing £140,000 in wages paid to potters and colliers. The keenest sufferers are the very poor, and they are accepting their fate with a calmness, patience, and endurance wonderful to behold. Good order has prevailed undisturbed among the 100,000 idle workers in the Potteries since the beginning of the strike.

No useful purpose can be served by attempting to dilate upon the harrowing details of the destress. I have seen one of the relief stations, a large hall, besieged by a hungry and clamorous crowd provided with tickets for food from the Mayor's relief fund, and a force of police regulating admission to the building so as to preserve the applicants from injury in the crush. Some idea of the desiitution and the efforts, that are being made to cope with it will perhaps be best conveyed by relating briefly the effect of a conversation I had to-day with the Mayor of the country borough of Stoke, which includes the towns I have already mentioned. The resources of the Education Committee for the feeding of necessitous children at school have run out. Their expenditure in that respect is restricted each year to the proceeds of a half-penny rate, and that has been long ago exhausted. The cost of providing meals for children as was giving assistance to adults has consequently been thrown upon the Mayor's fund. Among the forms of relief administered by that fund is the supplying of 22,000 babies under two years of ago with a point of milk daily each.

Over £4,000 a week is being spent in mitigating the misery and sorrow of the Potteries, but the frind is almost exhausted, and the Mayor positively assured me that he wants at least another £5,000 to tide the suffering poor over Easter week. There is no doubt whatever that the Potteries is confronted with the most desperate situation it has ever known, and to every one in it, the business and professional classes, as well as the idle workers, it is a terribly trying and distressing time.

Though all are hoping for the best, it is to be feared that long time must elapse before the district will be able to lift itself up entirely from its trampled and bruised condition. Indeed the pottery trade may never completely recover from the exhaustion brought about by the coal famine. Numbers of orders have been diverted abroad, and they may never again return to the home firms.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

must be remembered, he said, that these men were *British subjects*, and were therefore entitled to every consideration, and he thought England had every reason to be proud of the dusky-sailors of her Empire.

EAST AND WEST WITH MANY TONGUES.

Dr. Pollen lectured on Monday night at the London Polyglot Club (under the chairmanship of Miss Case), on "East and West with many tongues." Although he did not specially mention "Esperanto," the moral of his address was the pressing necessity for a neutral international language. He took Hindustani as his object-lesson and showed how the idea of a common national tongue arose in the imperial mind of Akbar. The East can still teach the West many a lesson and the western world is even now only just awakening to the full significance of the imperial lessons taught by the great Mogul. Of course, Hindustani has for long existed in chaotic form as the language of the horde, that is, as the camp language of those mighty hosts "which swept o'er Hindusthan." But it is the master mind of Akbar that gives the lingual chaos its shape and form; and in the days of his grandson, Shah Jehan, Urdu became the "lingua franca" of the 19 distinct nations owning his imperial sway. Seeing that these nations all spoke (as they do to this day), their own national tongues, effective administration would have been almost impossible without a common international language. Dr. Pollen then told of the various languages the young Indian Civilian has to learn, or attempt to learn, and taking his audience on a rapid voyage of the mind across Europe, through Russia, to Egypt, down the Red Sea, on to Colombo and the Antipodes, he gave specimens of the various languages spoken and showed how impossibie it is for the nations to really understand the nations, without some easy common means of lingual inter-communication. Crossing to America he dwelt on the alleged trend of the Anglo-Saxon tongue there to break up into separate dialects. Although guides on the Continent of Europe advertised themselves as capable of speaking *the English and the American tongues*, he denied that there was really any essential difference in the language of the old country and that of her strong sons of the West. The modern trend he showed is for the language of any given land to become more centralized, and dialects are really dying out. The rapidity of communication by land and sea, and air, to say nothing of the marvellous "grams" and "isms" which now bring human-kind so close together has a tendency to concentrate and unify languages, so that if the nations will only consent together to adopt one simple international tongue, in addition to their own, there need be no fear of such a language becoming broken up into a variety of discordant and unintelligible dialects. Although the central Imperial power that keeps Urdu (Hindustani) together has long lost its controlling influence, the language of the horde (as given shape and form by the Moghuls) is still "easily understanded of" the various peoples of India. What has been done in the East can be done in the West, if not by Imperial commands, at any rate by the consent of the civilised nations of the world. "The times," he said, "are ripe for this great and beneficial change. And it is coming! Some said it has come already!" Some asserted that "it had come!" inasmuch as English was already the international language of the world. But this was a case, Dr. Pollen feared, of Fancy telling a flattering tale! "French," in many depths of life, is more internationally used than "English;" and it is well known that in science and philosophy "German" holds the first place—while Russian as the lordliest language of all, put forth claims to predominence in love and song.

But as a matter of practical politics—on account mainly of national and commercial jealousies and also of inherent difficulties and irregularities and peculiar idioms,—no national language is ever likely to be accepted internationally as the common neutral language of all. English, no doubt, for the time being, has great claims! But it is certainly a very false claim to declare that English is the language of India, for—as a matter of sober fact—not more than half a million out of the 315 millions of India knew English. And if English cannot do more than this in 150 years of domination what chance has any other national language? No! national languages are out of it! and the only true hope for the future lies in the adoption of an easy artificial neutral language—which will be the exclusive property of none and yet the peculiar property of all—a language which will help all and hurt none—and, without displacing other languages, will enable the world to understand the world. That such a language *had come*—this, Dr. Pollen declared he was "free to maintain.."

INDIA AND THE HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

At the annual meeting of the Humanitarian League held at the Westminster Palace Hotel last Friday night an interesting speech was made by Mr. P. C. Tarapore. He said that during the time he occupied the post of chief officer of the Jawhar State, he not only desisted from ordering the use of the whip either in his judicial or in his executive capacity, but also dissuaded all officers under him from having recourse to so inhuman a practice. The recent amendment of the Indian law in this behalf had considerably reduced whipping throughout the country. The change might be welcomed in the words of Macaulay as "a pacific triumph of reason over barbarism,"—as a step towards the emancipation of India from the thoroughly unchristian creed that the proper remedy of brutality was brutality. He congratulated the League upon the success achieved in the solution of another question of momentous significance to the cause of humanity. In a pamphlet issued under the auspices of the League, Mrs. Bradlaugh-Bonner had pointed, out that the system of indentured labour for Assam was a form of "real and practical slavery." The battle in which she fought with Sir Henry Cotton and other champions of human liberty had been won, and the Government of India had now pledged themselves to put an end to the system, so far as Assam was concerned, with effect from the 1st July 1913. Mr. Tarafore made an earnest appeal for the total abolition of the practice as suggested by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale in the course of a debate held only a few days ago in the Viceregal Legislative Council. If it was wrong to degrade an Indian labourer to a state of "real and practical slavery" in the eyes of his own fellow-countrymen, it was equally wrong to reduce him to that demoralising condition in the eyes of other people. Was it right, was it just, was it tolerable, that Great Britain, who dispensed justice and mercy to millions and millions inhabiting her Empire, should be made in spite of her higher and nobler self, to dispense inequity and cruelty to the Indian labourers proceeding to Fiji and Trinidad, who were as much entitled as the hearers and the speaker were to their legitimate share of human liberty? He trusted it was out too much to expect that a Viceroy of Lord Hardinge's strength and statesmanship would being about an early reversal of a policy which bartered the fairest traditions of England for a mess of pottage.

CAPTAIN SCOTT.

Thrilling Story of Polar Adventure.

CAPTAIN Scott's story of his terrible struggles in the earlier days of the expedition to the South Pole has now been received. It is a thrilling account of adventure and continual contest with adversity. Whether complete success has crowned the superhuman efforts of the gallant little party remains still in doubt. Nor will it be known till next year whether Captain Scott reached the Pole.

Capt Scott's story reads as follows.

Shortly after the departure of the depot-laying party from Cape Evans, on January 25. 1911, the sea-ice broke to the south of the cape and thus severed communication between the party and the station. Owing to the heavy weights which had to be transported the depot-party, which consisted of twelve men, with eight ponies and two dog-teams, were occupied until January 30 in establishing a base camp on the ice-barrier seven miles E. S. E. of Hut Point. The main part of the supplies was left at this camp, and the party then proceeded with single loads to a spot which was named Corner Camp. This was a march of twenty-seven miles in an E. S. E. direction, taken before turning south in order to avoid the crevasses of White Island.

The snow surface proved very soft, making the work terribly hard for the ponies, and a three-days' heavy blizzard at Corner Camp was a further severe trial to animals not in good condition.

On Febauary 8 we proceeded south, marching by night and resting by day. The weather was exceptionally bad, but the surface improved as we went on. The three weakest of our ponies were sent back, but these unfortunately were caught in another bad blizzard, and two succumbed. With the remaining ponies and the dogs we reached late. 79 1-2deg. south on the 16th, and I decided, in view of the condition of the weather and of the animals, to make a depot here, and then return. We left more than a ton of stores at this "One-Ton Camp," which should be a great help to us this season.

I returned with the dog-teams to the base camp, and on the way, whilst we were cutting off a corner at White Island in bad light, the whole of our dog-team fell into a crevasse. Meares (in charge of ponies and dogs) and I, with the sledge, were miraculously held up on part of the bridge over the crevasse along which we had been travelling. Most of the dogs hung by their harness, but with great difficulty we extricated the animals after three hours' work. One of them was badly injured by a fall of 60ft., and afterwards died.

At the base camp I found the single pony well, and on visiting Hut Point I received news of the "Terra Nova" and of the "Fram."

On February 24, with men on ski and the one pony, I started to take more stores to Corner Camp, and on the outward journey we passed the returning ponies, going well. Whilst returning from Corner Camp I was held up by a blizzard on February 27, but reached the base camp again on the 28th.

I found that at this place the storm had been phenomenal, raging for three days, and causing enormous accumulations of snow. The shifting of the wind had baffled all efforts to shelter the ponies with snow walls, and the animals had suffered very badly. I decided to retire to Hut Point without delay, and Dr. Wilson and Meares, driving the dog-teams, duly reached Hut Point in safety.

EXCITING EXPERIENCES.

Captain Oates, Gran, and I remained behind to try to save one pony which had been badly hit by the blizzard. Lieutenant Bowers, Mr. Cherry Garrard, and Crean, with our four best ponies, set out to follow the dogs.

On nearing Hut Point they encountered working cracks in the sea-ice, and hastily turning, marched south for four miles. There at 2 a.m. on March 1, the tired ponies obliged the party to camp. Bowers was awakened by a noise at half-past four, and found that the ice had broken all around the camp, and was moving with a heavy swell. One pony had disappeared from its picketing line, and was never seen again.

Hastily packing their sledges, the party decided to try to work south-west over the pack,—and with infinite difficulty the sledges were dragged, and the ponies, jumped from floe to floe towards the Barrier, About noon the party neared the Barrier, but found its ice-wall unclimbable. The swell was churning up the ice and breaking heavy floes against it.

In this dilemma Crean was allowed to attempt to obtain help. He travelled east over the moving pack to find a break in the ice-wall, and eventually hoisted himself up to the Barrier surface by wedging his ski-stick in a crack.

By this incident we lost three of our strongest ponies a severe blow to the Expedition, but not enough to wreck its plans if the remaining animals could be preserved. The heavy swell which caused this disaster broke up more than ten miles of fast sea-ice, as well as large fragments of the Barrier and two miles of Glacier Tongue, a natural feature, otherwise unchanged since 1902.

The Discovery Hut was found almost completely filled with hard snow. The windows were broken and the door was unhinged, but with much labour it was cleared and repaired, and it then afforded good shelter.

During the time that we were forced to wait for the sea to freeze over we settle down to a very primitive life. With old tins and discarded fragments of metal we constructed an excellent blubber stove and several blubber lamps. Seals could only be obtained at a distance over the hills, and were sometimes scarce, but the supply never faild entirely. Thanks to the ingenuity shown by my companions in improvising arrangements with the slenderest resources, we kept in splendid health. We much enjoyed the discovery of a box of old magazines, and we were quite comfortable.

AN ANTARCTIC TELEPHONE.

At the end of the month telephone communication was established with Hut Point through fifteen miles of bare wire. This telephone has already proved extremely useful for reporting movements of parties and pending changes of weather.

On September 10 Lieutenant Evans, with Gran and Forde, travelled to Corner Camp to rebuild cairns. They experienced temperatures ranging between minus 60deg. and minus 70deg., and Forde's hands were badly frost-bitten, but he is now recovering rapidly.

On September 15 I travelled west with Lieutenant Bowers, Dr. Simpson, and Petty Officer Evans. On ascending the Ferrar Gracies we found by stakes planted by Mr. Wright that the ice stream had moved 30ft. in seven months. Later, at a spot forty-five miles north-west of our station, we found the part of Glacier Tongue which was broken away in March with the forage depot left by Lieutenant Campbell in act. Owing to work at the station and the need of increasing the ponies' exercise, we have been unable to undertake further spring journeys. The Western Geological Party, consisting of Mr. Griffith Taylor, Mr. Debenham, Mr. Gran, and Petty Officer Forde, have been delayed by Forde's accident, but will leave in a few days' time for Granite Harbour.

We left Hut Point on the evening of November 2, having decided to march by night and rest during the day, in order to give the ponies the benefit of the warmer day temperature. We reached Corner Camp on the morning of November 9. For sixty miles we followed the tracks of the motors, and then we found the machines abandoned. The party had proceeded onward, as directed. We were delayed by a blizzard, but reached One-Ton Camp on the morning of the 16th. The dog-teams had caught us up some days earlier, and the whole party now proceeded in company. A day's rest was given to the animals at One-Ton Camp, which we left on the evening of the 17th. Having regard to the weight of the loads, the heavy surfaces encountered, and the limited number of our animals I decided to march fifteen miles only every night, and this distance has been maintained for eight hights. As far as we can foresee it should be continued. The ponies are going very steadily, and keeping their condition remarkably well. The first pony has now been shot for expediency, but it could have travelled further.

THE ABANDONED MOTORS.

We found the motor party awaiting us in latitude 80 1-2 S. Two of their number now leave us. The sole cause of the abandonment of the motors was the overheating of the air-cooled engines. Time did not permit of the defects being trken in hand. The system of propulsion adopted in these motors had proved entirely satisfactory, and the machines dragged heavy loads over the worst part of the Barrier surface, crossing several crevasses. Considering the inadequate trial, their success has been remarkable, and with the experience now gained a reliable tractor could be constructed which travel anywhere in this region, and save the sacrifice of animals. We are building snow cairns at intervals of four miles to guide homeward parties, and are leaving a week's provisions at every degree of latitude. The surface was extremely bad and trying to the ponies up to the One-Ton Camp, but has been comparatively good since, and the greater number of the ponies have been dragging over 650 lb. each Of ten remaining ponies, one is unreliable and one doubtful, but the remainder are in very fine form. The officers and men are in splendid health and eager to go forward. Owing to my decision to postpone the date of our departure there is an obvious chance that the most advanced Southern party will be unable to catch the "Terra Nova" before she is forced to quit the Sound. Under these conditions, having regard to the important scentific work already done, and the facilities offered for further work, I have decided to maintain the station for a second year. The majority of the shore-party will probably remain, but details depend on the dates of returns from journeys, on news from home, and on the extent of fresh transport provided.

One Christmas Day Capt. Scott writes after leaving the Upper Glacier depot south of Mount Darwin. I steered south-west for two days. This did not keep up clear of pressure ridges and crevasses, which occurred frequently and at first gave some trouble, but we rose rapidly in altitude. Probably the difficult places were more snow-covered than further eastward. The advantage of this course was mainly felt on the third and fourth days, when owing to our altitude, we got a splendid view of the distribution of the land masses fringing the ice-sheet and of the arrangement of the ice-falls. Since leaving the depot our marches have averaged over fifteen statute miles a day, and on weather conditions.

Christmas Day we were close up to the 86th parallel. The prospect of Christmas fare gave us an excellent march of seventeen miles, but the effect was that we were not so happy on the following day. The surface grew more difficult as we approached the 87th parallel. On New Years Eve, in latitude 86.56, We deputed three units of provisions and we rebuels ours sledges with new short runners. This remarkable piece of work was performed by the seamen of the party under the most adverse conditions and although it cost us nearly a days march, the change has amply repaid us. We have been able to keep up our average, and we are now within 150 miles of the Pole.

THE FINAL STAGE.

I am going forward with a party of five men, and am sending three back, under Lieutenant Evans, with this note.

The names and descriptions of the advance party are :

Captain Scott, Royal Navy.

Dr. Wilson, Chief of Scientist Staff.

Captain Oates, Inniskilling Dragoons (in charge of ponies and mules).

Lieutenant Bowers, Royal Indian Marine, Commissariat Officer.

Petty Officer Evans. R.N., in charge of sledges and equipment.

The advance party goes forward with a month's provisions, and the prospect of success seems good, provided that the weather holds and no unforeseen obstacles arise.

It has been very difficult to choose the advance party, as everyone is fit and able to go forward. Those who return are naturally much disappointed. Everyone has worked his hardest.

The weather on the plateau has been good on the whole. The sun has never deserted us, but temperatures are low (now about minus 20deg.) and the wind is pretty constant. However, we are excellently equipped for such conditions, and the wind undoubtedly improves the surface.

So far all the arrangements have worked out most satisfactorily. It is more than probable that no further news will be received from us this year, as our return must necessarily be late.

(Signed) ROBERT F. SCOTT, Capt. R. N.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Question Regarding the Next Loan.

Col. Yate on April 3, in the House of Commons, asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he would make it a condition in the agreement for the next loan to Persia that the payment of the claims of the British and Indian merchants, amounting now to over £75,000, should rank with the claim for compensation for the attack on Mr. Smart, the British Consul, and his escort as a first charge on that loan.

Sir E. Grey: The case of Mr. Smart is most exceptional, the attack having been made on one of his Majesty's Consular officers proceeding to his post. The Persian Government at once recognised the gravity of the matter, and have agreed to settle it as soon as any adequate funds are in hand. As regards other British and Indian claims, I would refer the hon. and gallant member to the answer returned to his question on Feb. 29, to which I have nothing to add. I cannot say whether the payment of commercial claims will be one of the objects of the next loan; the first object of any loan must be the restoratson of order.

Teheran, March 29.—A further Anglo-Russian message been sent from Teheran for the consuls of the two Powers at Kermanshah to communicate to Salar-ed-Dowleh advising him in an emphatic manner to leave the country. The Cabinet evinces the greatest concern at Lord Hardinge's intimation that the Indian Government may be forced to deal directly though the British Consul-General at Busnire with the unruly tribes in Southern Persia and declares that this will completely undermine the attempt which the central Government is now making through the agency of Swedish officers, to restor. its prestige and public order in the south. One Swedish officer it already at work in Shiraz; the remainder accompanied by an armed force, have passed Abadeh, and are expected to reach Shiraz in five days.

Bushire, March 29 (Reuter).—Lord Lamington has arrived here, and at the invitation of Sir Percy Cox, the Resident, has gone on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence to visit Koweit.

Teheran, March 31 (Times).—Russian troops have bombarded the mosque at Meshed containing the tomb of Iman Riza, where a number of inhabitants had taken "bast".

Brussels, March 30.—It is reported that six officials belonging to the Finance Department left Belgium a few days ago for Persia. Three of them will be attacked to the Treasury service and the others to the Customs Administration.

The following is an extract from a private letter from Shiraz written by a member of the Indian force which left Bombay on Oct. 19 and 20 to reinforce the British Conculate Guards in Southern Persia :—We cannot move about in small numbers; already we have lost in killed and wounded ten men, six followers, twenty horses, and eight mules we have a blood feud with the Kashgai tribe, and the road to the coast is absolutely blocked to us. Taking the area we must defend here we have 350 rifles to 2,800 yards of perimeter, and our water-supply can be cut off at any moment. In the spring 120,000 tribesmen, supplying roughly 30,000 modern rifles, will be round Shiraz, and then times will be a bit too lively. I do not think that any one at home realises the absolute chaos that there is now in Southern Persia. There is literally no government. The tribesmen, who are all good fighting men, have many modern rifles, and apparently unlimited ammunition. The nominal road guards are merely riflemen, stationed at posts about four miles apart all along the road, and they, at the muzzle of the rifle, demand toll from all was who use the road.

MR. SHUSTER AND MAJOR STOKES.

A Blue Book has been issued (Cd. 6104) containing further correspondence on Persian affairs. The correspondence begins in January of last year with the suggestion that Swedish officers should be appointed to organise a gendamerie in Fars and is carried down to the end of September. It thus cover the appointment of Mr. Shuster as Treasurer-General, the return of the ex-Shah to Persia, and the controversy regarding the appointment of Major Stokes. All these events are dealt with in great detail.

The proposal to appoint Major Stokes was telegraphed to the Foreign Office by Sir George Barclay on July 7, the first intimation regarding it having reached him on that day. On July 10 Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Sir George Buchanan instructing him to obtain the views of M. Neratof on the proposed appointment. M. Neratof expressed himself in favour either of the appointment of an officer from among the minor Powers or of the division of the new command between a Russian and a British officer. Both suggestions were immediately communicated to Sir George Barclay, who replied that the splitting up of the command would certainly not commend itself to the Persian Government, and further transmitted a note from Mr. Shuster strongly insisting on the appointment of Major Stokes in preference to an officer of some minor Power. These papers, therefore, destroy the accusation made in some quarters against Sir Edward Grey that he failed to act with promptitude when the appointment of Major Stokes was first proposed.

"I SHOULD NOT HAVE LIVED HAD I NOT TAKEN

CONGREVE'S

ELIXIR."

So wrote Mrs. Hatfield of Sydney Cottage, Balderton, Newark—a sufferer for many years from Consumption—on March 1st. 1911.

For 86 years Congreve's Elixir has been prescribed with unbroken success for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Chest complaints.

IT IS EFFECTIVE WHERE EVERYTHING ELSE FAILS.

The worst and most advanced cases yield to this remedy. It has been successfully used in cases of Consumption of the Lungs, AFTER all hope of recovery has been abandoned. The new edition of G. T. Congreve's work, gives details of a number of such cases. Copy sent free by G. T. Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London, S.E.

Congreve's Elixir may be obtained from all the leading Chemists in India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17, Basinghall St., London.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

EURASIAN EDUCATION INDIANS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, April 1. Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, taking into account the special disabilities that domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians labour under in India as regards the education of their children, he will consider the question of allocating for this purpose, out of the total sum of £3,086,000 to be expended this year on education and in addition to the 5 lacs out of the Durbar Grant, a large sum than has hitherto been expended in previous years.

Mr. Montagu: I understand that, as the hon. and gallant member has stated, and extra sum of three lacs will be devoted to European education, but I am not yet in a position to say whether the sum allotted to this purpose will exceed by more than three lacs the expenditure in previous years.

Petty Yate: Is not the hon gentleman aware that special endeavours have been made in England to collect a sum of £250,000 for the education of these classes and that £96,000 has already been collected? Will the Government of India do nothing to help on this good work?

Mr. Montagu: I am aware of the admirable efforts which have been made in this country, and it is in response to the demand thus made that the three lacs have been allocated out of the Durbar grant. The hon member's question has reference to Estimates the details of which have not yet reached me.

Col. Yate Will not the Government do as much for these people as private charity is doing?

Mr. Montagu: The Estimates for this year have already been arranged and sanctioned, and the Budget has been introduced. There will be no alteration for this year. I will give the hon. member the information that he wants as soon as I get it.

CONTRACT WITH A FOREIGN FIRN.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the contract for 1,200 wheels and axles recently placed by the East Indian Railway with a foreign firm contained any provision analogous of the fair-wages conditions of English Government contracts and, if not, whether he will see that they are embodied in future orders.

Mr. Montagu: The placing of such contracts is in the discretion of the Railway Company's board. The Secretary of State does not propose to interfere in any such way as the hon. member suggests.

URIYA-SPEAKING PEOPLE.

On Tuesday, April 2. Mr. MacCallun Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the population of the northern part of Ganjam, which is entirely Uriya-speaking, suffers hardship owing to the appointment of police officers and constables who have either no knowledge or a very imperfect knowledge of Uriya, and also owing to the fact that though all complaints, reports, &c., are tendered to the police in Uriya, all the vernacular records of the police are maintained in Telugu only; whether the Government will provide better facilities for the training of Uriya-speaking people as policemen; and whether it will issue instructions that when the parties in a case are Uriya-speaking the record shall be kept in the Uriya language.

Mr. Montagu: I believe that the Madras Government are considering the representations on these point made by the Uriya-speaking people of the Ganjam district, and I will make inquiries.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of Madras has considered the proposal made by the Uriya Samaj Ganjam, which waited upon Sir Arthur Lawley in 1909, to redistribute the boundaries of the districts of Ganjam and Jeypore Agency and form two Uriya-speaking districts, excluding Chicacole and Narasanpet Talugs, thus removing their linguistic difficulties; whether the Government of Madras have taken any steps in the matters; and whether he recognises the desirability of doing something to remove the present disabilities of the Uriya-speaking peoples in Madras.

Mr. Montagu: I find that the Madras Government after the reception of a deputation in 1909, issued renewed orders on the subject of giving due recognition to Uriya as the language of the greater number of inhabitants of the Ganjam district. But the Judges of the High Court considered it impracticable to make Uriya the only Court language in any part of the district, and Government accordingly ordered that both Telugu and Uriya should be regarded as the Court languages in every criminal civil court within the district. I may add that the Secretary of State is confident that the Madras Government fully recognises the desirability of removing any genuine grieveance from which the Uriya-speaking people under its control may be found to suffer.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the educational disabilities under which the Uriya-speaking people of the Ganjam district of the Presidency of Madras labour; whether the Government is unable to establish an English high school in the Gumsur division owing to the difficulty of obtaining qualified Uriya teachers; and whether the Government could accede to the requests of the inhabitants of the Gumsur division for an English high school by obtaining teachers from Orissa where the educational facilities are more highly developed.

Mr. Montagu: I understand that this matter is under consideration by the Government of Madras.

VACCINE LYMPH IN THE CENTRAL PPOVINCES.

On Wednesday, April 3, Mr. Chancellor asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that, in the Triennial Report on Vaccination in the Central Provinces for 1908-1911, it is stated that the supply of a pure lymph of standard strength cannot be secured under the present system and that there is risk of septic lymph being used; and whether, in view of these circumstances and of the opposition of the Indian peoples to vaccination, he can see his way to abolish compulsory vaccination in those provinces.

Mr. Montagu: The statement in question expresses the Chief Commissioner's conclusion that really pure lymph can be obtained and risk of using septic lymph avoided by adopting in the Central Provinces the plan or a single central supply depot, which has proved satisfactory in other provinces. He has instructed the Sanitary Commissioner to examine the matter further. The Secretary of State is not prepared to take the action suggested in the last part of the question.

REJECTION OF BRITISH TENDER.

Mr. Morton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether a joint tender which was submitted by British firms for the construction of a bridge for the Oude and Rohilkund Railway was the lowest sent in; and, if so, why was that joint tender not accpted.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a scanty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

LONDON'S NEW MUSEUM.

Kensington Relics Recall an Historic Past.

"IT is strange that we should have had to wait until this present year of grace for the establishment of a museum which, one would have thought, would have preceded the national institutions that have long since flourished in our midst," writes Mr. M. H. Spielmann in the "Daily News." "The history, the romance, the mystery, the energy, and activity of London, of the mightiest city the world has ever seen, afford no fascinating a topic of study that her failure to illustrate her past in a collection of objects explanatory of it is perhaps as wonderful a thing as any London has to account for. During the past few years her civic conscience, pricked by many a criticism and many and -appeal, has been awakened.

WHAT TWO MEN HAVE DONE.

"Then London woke up one day to learn that a scheme had quietly been cut and dried—that a board of trustees, presided over by Lord Esher, had been created, that funds had been privately assured, supplemented by a small Government grant, that the State rooms of Kensington Palace had been made over for the Museum, and that Mr. Guy Laking, M.V.O., had been appointed keeper and secretary. Forthwith, aided by Mr. Gilbert Murray, Mr. Laking flung himself into the gigantic task, and these two men have in an amazingly short time brought together a collection that fills case after case and room after room, and arranged this extraordinary reasoned melange, eloquent of London life from its inception, in such fashion that you would think it the result of ten years' work at least." It was this Museum which the King and Queen visited on Thursday afternoon last week, and which is now open to the public.

17,000 OBJECTS.

"What has been achieved in these few months is a wonderful, "tour de force," and, indeed something more," writes Sir Claude Phillips in the "Telegraph." "It must be borne in mind that at time when the decree went forth for the constitution of the London Museum the collection of about 17.000 objects now exhibited in perfect order and coherence was absolutely non-existent. It was the duty of the director (under the control of course, of the trustees) not only to select, to group, to eliminate, but also to buy, to beg, borrow archæological specimens, works of industrial art, and other cognate objects; Royal and other historical relics, topographical paintings and illustrations—in fact, everything that might have direct or indirect reference to London. This task has been accomplished with surprising celerity and surprising success with the active co-operation—as we may without indiscretion record—of their Majesties the King and Queen and of Queen Alexandra. Indeed, to the unstinted generosity of the Queen Mother the museum owes many exhibits that will excite universal interest.

"It must be borne in mind that every object shown has either been found in or close to, or else is in some way historically connected with London. A beginning is appropriately made with a fine and wellshown series of earlier and later stone implements. Then we come to the so-called prehistoric bronze age, with a selection of swords, spears, and other objects in metal, including one or two swords of perfect fashion and workmanship, to be counted among the finest known. A number of small objects found in London instructive illustrate the refinements of Roman social life and civilisation, even at so vast a distance from the centre."

A ROMAN SANDAL.

The "Times" calls special attention "to the many cases of shoes of all ages—perishable objects, one would have thought, that would not have survived long burial in the earth. But here, for example, is an actual Roman sandal in leather, for all the world like those figured in many statues. This extremely rare object was found in some digging operations in Central London—a ball of mud and black unintelligible mess. The experts of the Museum spent days in boiling it, steeping it in oil, and picking it out with infinite care; and they were rewarded by finding something which must surely be almost unique. The number of 15th and 16th century shoes is larger and their patterns various. Of like interest is the 'find' of Tudor caps, which belonged to Mr. Leymour Lucas, R. A; several of them are exactly like those in Holbein's pictures. A series of Royal costumes are sure to be among the most popular of the exhibits; a whole series of dresses worn by Queen Victoria from the time when she was a little girl the black dress (it was not white, as Wilkie's picture represents it) in which she held her first Council; her wedding dress; and the robe—it must be owned a very unbecoming one—in which she was crowned. Very different in point of splendour are the almost too magnificent robes of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra. There are also many dresses worn by Queen Alexandra at different epochs, and by Queen Mary. With these people will be interested to see the various relics lent by the King and Queen and the case of relics of King Edward just contributed by Queen Alexandra.

THE ANNEXE.

"Last comes what in some respects is the most important part of the whole Museum, the Annexe, specially built in the grounds. Here is a series of really wonderful reproductions of London before the Great Fire. Here are the remains of a Roman galley, found in the old bed of the Thames by workmen excavating the foundations of the County Hall; an absolutely unique object, dating from above A.D. 293, as is known by the coine of Carausius which were found in it. Here, too, is the much earlier 'dug-out' canoe, in which the ingenious Director has placed the figure of the rude barbarian who rowed it."

"In the rooms where Queen Victoria lived as a child one sees her dolls' house, many of her dresses, a case full of little figures she and her governess dressed to represent singers they had heard in opera and famous ladies of the day," says the "Mail." "In another case are tiny shoes and socks worn by King Edward as a baby (these are lent by Princess Mary); also the infant shoes and lace cap of the present Prince of Wales."

LONDONERS' BRAINS,

"It is not only your curiosity that is satisfied your brain is set a thinking," says Mr. Spielmann in the "Daily News." "You can watch the development of the race, the people, the individual. It is these small things that have built up London, as the insect's tiny labours build up the mighty coral reef. You see these Londoners' brains working; their hands doing, their intelligences scheming ordering, administering. You feel that you are witnessing the evolution of England and the Empire. You went expecting, you return thoughtful, pondering many things. This is the germides of the London Museum—a museum of absorbing interest, and with nothing dry-as-dust about it."

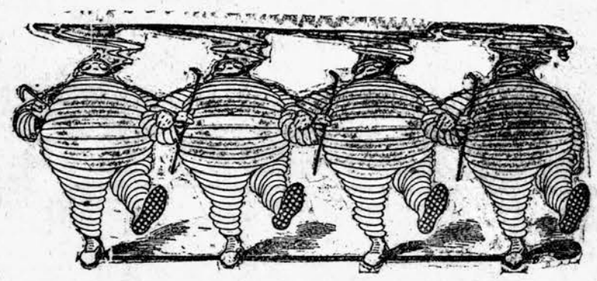
UNIQUE CHANNEL FLIGHT.

Mr. Hamel Takes a Lady Passenger.

Mr. Gustav Hamel, who made a fight from Hendon to Paris on Tuesday, was accompanied by Miss Trehawke Davies, who is thus the first woman to cross the Channel on an aeroplane.

The weather was fine when the start was made from Hendon just before 10 o'clock. The machine, a two-seater Hleriot monoplane fitted with a 75 horse-power Gnome engine, with its pilot and passenger, after making a circuit of the aerodrone, rose to a height of between 2,000 and 3,000 feet and went away in a south-easterly direction. It was the airman's intention to land at Hardelot, near Boulogne, for luncheon and then, should the weather continue fine, to proceed to Paris. At Dover few persons saw the machine as it passed between the Admiralty and Prince of Wales Piers shortly before 11 o'clock. The monoplane was travelling steadily at a height of about 3,000ft., and making straight for Cape Grisnez.

The monoplane crossed the Channel without mishap and landed at Ambleteuse, south of Cape Grisnez, at 10 50. The airman subsequently resumed his flight, skirting the coast about 150 yards from the cliffs. Boulogne was passed at 1'30 at a height of about 600ft. Continuing his journey Mr. Hamel then flew over the semaphore station at Ambreck and came down a second time on the sands at Hadelot at a quarter to 2, an easy landing being effected. Mr. Hamel stated that in spite of a slight fog he had had a good crossing, being favoured by a slight north-westerly wind. After two hours' rest the airman and his passenger left for Paris at half-past 3, and arrived safely at Issy-les-Moulineaux at 6'55 p. m.



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And pay! pay! pay!"
—Kipling.

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THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.
MADRAS: ADDITION and Co., Mount Road.
SIMPSON and Co., 201 Mount Street.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 18.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 1-3		1-8
do. Rentes ...	92		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93		1
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 9-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	27 5-16	3-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	27 7-16	3-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	59 1-4	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·24 1-2		1-2
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2	unchgd	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4	1-3	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	3	8th Feb.	
3 months' sight...	3 7-16		unchgd
do, Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-8		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d
Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d
Transfers on Bombay ... Rs. 6,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,800,000	Inc. £1,400,000
Public Deposits	...£12,960,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Other Deposits	...£41,900,000	Inc. £1,500,000
Government Securities	£14,300,000	Unchgd.
Other Securities	...£33,700,000	Dec. £1,300,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,600,000	Inc. £1,700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady. Good business done.
Futures ... Barely. Steady.
Manchester ... Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales ... 14,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 2,000 „
Imports ... 9,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·67 +04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-2 +1-15

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·39 +03	6·39 +03	6·39 +03	6·38 +03	6·36 +04
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	
6·32 +03	6·29 +04	6·27 +04	6·26 +03	

New York official noon call May 11·43 ; July 11·56
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·39 ; July 11·27.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Two Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 16,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 7,900
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 4,000
„ Spot Cotton— ... 11·85+ 5

Futures—Month of May 11·45+06 | Advanced on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of July 11·39+03

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ... 11 3-4+1-16
Futures—Month of May ... 11·52+09
Do. do July ... 12·01+10
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports— ...London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ...
Do Months— ..... Nominal.
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 39—1-8
Do. Month—March—Sellers—Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
New South Wales ... ... 39 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months— ...April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 35 p.c ex-ship, ...51 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 3-4—1-4
Do. Month—June.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Done
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 62 6—3-4.
Do Months ... April-June.
Do Name of Port—London—Buyers—Quiet Steady.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 55 3-4—1-2.
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-1-3 unchgd—Apr.-May.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... —14 5-8—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 10 1-2+2-4d. Apr.-May.—Value—Steady.

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 70 1-4—1-8
Copper Brazers ... £ 81 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 unchgd

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals .. —Nominal.

ARRIVALS—
"Wearbridge" "Abana," "Tanenfels" "Corbridge."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18—6d.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Hold for higher prices.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 17 4 1-2—3d. Sellers
Do Months of Shipments May—Dull—High prices asked check business.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 9 3-4+2 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Firm at a further advance. Closed quietor.
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 19 3-4 5 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Little or no business doing, Holders asking higher prices.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April. Value
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Tone—Quiet—unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [19TH APRIL 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
3 Boxes Bullns.	Rs. 1,58,600	London	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns ..	30,000	do	do
9 Boxes Bullns...	5,76,000	do	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Bullns.	1,15,200	do	Mercantile Bank
28 Boxes Bullns.	19,16,140	do	National Bank
3 Boxes Bullns.	1,03,680	do	do
Sovereigns ...	15,000	do	do
5 Boxes Sovs...	3,75,000	Alexandria	do
4 Boxes Sovs...	3,00,000	Aden	do
1 Box Bullns ...	75,000	London	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	68	79 519
B B and C I Railway ...	48	55,728

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T. and Demand, though, with business, 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand could be done in some quarters. For 3 months' sight Credits, the general rate is 1s. 4 9-32d. but few bills are offering. Far Eastern rates are steadier, following the rise in Silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 1-4
Shanghai „	...196 1-2
Japan „	...150

We quote :—
Cash ... ...Rs. 96 11 0 to 96 12 0
Settlement ... „ 96 11 0

BULLION:—
The advance in the home markets continues and yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 3-16 higher both for ready and forward at 27 5-16 and 27 7-16 respectively. New York was 3-8 up at 59 1-8. The local market is has ruled firm and prices have advanced during the day closing quotations, for ready and forward being as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs 23 15 0
Australian „	...	„ 23 15 0
Sovereigns	...	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	„ 70 6 0
„ 1st Settlement	...	„ 70 0 0
„ 2nd Settlement	...	„ 70 2 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, the Secretary of State placed 22·70 lakhs. Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 37·30 lakhs T. T. at 1-4 1-16, tenderers receiving only six per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 61·40 lakhs, and for the next week the amount to be allotted is again 60 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 29th March and comes with the mail of the 5th April brings £210,000 bar gold, £130,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 11,80,000
Bombay	...	... „ 6,20,000
Madras	...	... „ Nil
Total...		... „ 18,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 5th April and comes with the mail of the 12th April brings £120,000 bar gold, £90,000 Silver and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 11,90,000
Bombay	...	... „ 6,50,000
Madras	...	... „ 7,40,000
Total	...	... „ 26,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 12th April and comes with the mail of the 19th April brings £170,000 bar gold and £290,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 12,60,000
Bombay	...	... „ 7,80,000
Madras	...	... „ 3,80,000
Total...		... „ 24,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	5,08,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	30,92,000
Sundries	79,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	4,59,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	51,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities...	.....	11,55,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	37,67,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	49,000
Bullion	1,09,000	.....
Balance with other Banks.	... ...	1,37,000
Sundries	6,000	.....
Cash	22,98,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week.	73,856	67,227	+ 4,439
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 18th April ...	1,954,027	1,777,618	+176,409
Shipments for the week Europe ...	15,820	30,011	—14,191
China ...			
Japan ...	19,592	15,539	+ 4,053
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	35,411	45,550	—10,138
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 18th Apr. Europe ...	186,825	596,771	—409,946
China ...	21,710	9,288	+ 12,422
Japan ...	615,105	358,347	+256,758
Coast Ports ...	18,185	26,404	— 7,619
Total...	902,465	1,030,810	— 97,345
Afloat in Harbour— Europe ...	4,708	4,846	— 138
China ...			
Japan ...	1,088	12,104	—11,016
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 6th April, 1912, 26,502 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. 1911—24,760 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	2,237	267,190	360,442
Central India... ...	7,360	119,409	125,023
Barsee and Nagur ...	4,187	90,695	93,550
Berar	9,880	475,784	295,504
Central Provinces ...	6,662	324,227	126,287
Total Comras ...	30,328	1,277,305	1,000,806
Dholleras	1,583	24,178	128,680
Broach	528	139,089	142,207
Compta and Dharwar.	10,468	77,886	53,841
Westerns	4,652	26,943	6,033
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	3,195	110,107	238,150
Bengals. (Rajputana)	5,588	61,419	93,372
Sind	3,020	50,255	50,045
Persian	73	3,569	1,366
American	13,381	143,180	4,894
Egyptian	...	934	1,881
Other sorts	...	9,102	343
Total ...	73,666	1,954,027	1,777,618

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 18th Apr., 1912	1,954,027
	2,254,027
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 18th Apr. 1912	902,465
	1,351,562
Afloat —	5,796
	1,345,766
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail...	617,000
	728,766
Less Estimated loss destroyed by fire...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 19th April, 1912 ...	716,766
Difference since last week	+ 24,552

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Notwithstanding occasional sets-back on profit taking, the home markets again show a fair advance on the week. The weather has continued unfavourable, further heavy rain having fallen in several of the States, and private telegrams reports that the damage is irreparable. The situation certainly appears serious and the continued unfavourable weather is causing much uneasiness regarding the Crop. A feature of the week is the publication of Messrs. Neil Brothers Circular, which is bearish, and the statement is made that "the water will recede (where floods have taken place) in time to allow of replanting, as in 1897." The crop of 1897 turned out a record one, at the time, and conditions were somewhat similar to the present during the planting period. The average condition of the 1897 crop was as under :—

1st June	1st July	1st Augt	1st Sept	1st Oct
83-5	86-0	86-9	78-3	70-0

But it by no means follows that the average condition of this season's crop will be as good, and comparisons based on 1897 therefore appear to me idle. We can, however, hope that the long spell of wet weather will shortly be over, and give to more favourable conditions, which will leave the crop some chance of progressing. In addition to floods, which have delayed sowing in many places, the low temperature is said to be retarding germination where sowing has taken place. The home markets close firm and still advancing. Weather reports to-day are conflicting.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Thursday week and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures May ...	11·06	11·45	+·39
„ July ...	11·17	11·59	+·42
Spot ...	11·45	11·85	+·40
New Orleans—			
Futures May ...	11·53	11·92	+·39
„ July ...	11·66	12·01	+·35
Spot ...	11·1-2	11 3-4	+ 1-4
Liverpool—			
Futures Apl.-May..	6·22	6·39	+·17
„ June-July...	6·23	6·39	+·16
Spot ...	6·52	6·67	+·15

The total market has been steadier and prices have advanced, particularly for New Crop. Good Broach March 1913 is about Rs. 13 higher and fully good Bengal January 1913 about Rs. 10. In May contracts Southern styles are Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 higher on the week, owing to sellers holding back and the up-country markets having advanced. Fine Broach is Rs. 6 up and Oomras Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. In New Crop there has been a small business doing in the bazaar among brokers, but shroffs are looking on. For May delivery little business has been done. Several lots of L. G. Bengals have been placed for near shipment.

There has been a fair demand for ready cotton and the daily turn-over shows are improvement. Mills have been the best buyers but Japan shippers have also been in the market, and for Europe there has been some enquiry for inferior cotton. Prices are higher and nice lots of Nagpur have fetched up to Rs. 290-91, while Khamgaon has been sold at Rs. 278-80. Southern styles are still selling well and Tasgaon Miraj has been placed at Rs. 310. Bengals have been in demand and better rates are now obtainable for all classes of this description.

Receipts for the week are slightly larger than the corresponding week last season and the total excess to date is 176,000 bales, including 143,000 bales Americans.

Later.

Little business has been done to-day and the market closes easier, particularly for New Crop, rates for which have declined Rs. 3 since the morning. It is rumoured that a private telegram received this evening reports more favourable weather in America.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs. 283	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha Hinganghat	„ 290	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	„ 287	„
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	„ 288	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„ 280	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„ 270	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„ 264	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 268	„
Good B. G. Westerns ...	„ 280	„
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„ 287	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„ 300-301	„
NEW CROP.		
Good M. G. Broach	„ 307-308 Mar. 1913.	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„ 262 Jan.	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales		10,000 bales
Total Imports		57,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·39 unchgd	6·39 unchgd	6·39 unchgd
July.-Aug. 6·38 unchgd	Aug.-Sept. 6·36 unchgd	Sept.-Oct. 6·32 unchgd
Oct.-Nov. 6·29 unchgd	Nov.-Dec. 6·27 unchgd	Dec.-Jan. 6·26 unchgd.

FREIGHTS.

THE market is very firm, and a large business has been done, mostly for wheat for Italian ports.

THE HANSA LINE has booked 2,000 tons May at 24s. 6d. seeds, 25s. cotton ; 1,000 tons June at 23s. 6d. seeds, 24s. cotton ; 1,500 tons July at 21s. 6d seeds, 22s. cotton ; 1,500 tons August and 1,500 tons September at 20s. 6d. seeds, 21s. cotton.

GENOA: 1,000 tons, seeds at 24s. cotton at 24s. 6d. for May.

NAPLES : 7,600 tons wheat, May, at 26s. and 3,000 tons wheat, June, at 25s.

LEGHORN: 2,000 tons wheat May, at 26s. 6d.,

FIXTURES: S.S. "Candidate" fixed for Antwerp at 26s. 9d.

S.S. "Istrar" for two ports at 27s, 6d.

Rates are unchanged.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
During the early part of the week the market was quiet and prices were easier, but the home markets having improved later on rates became steadier, and advanced somewhat. A fair business was put through and the tone of the market was firm.

Speculators continue operations for May and September delivery. At the close the market is again easier, and is inclined to be irregular.

We quote:—
Ready ... ...Rs. 11 3 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... „ 11 10 6 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
This market during the early part of the week was very firm. Receipts into Bombay continue small, and are much behind last year. There was a good demand but at the close prices are easier, and the tone is quiet.

We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl.-May...Rs. 8 3 9 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 9 6

WHEAT :—
The market has been firm during the week and prices up-country have advanced. A fair business has been done.

We quote :—
White Pissi Ready ... Rs. 5 7 6 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 8 3 „

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market has ruled firm with business passing and prices are higher.

We Quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 0 0
Mughi ... ... „ 56 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... „ 60 8 0
Black Kutni ... „ 49 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
A firm market with some enquiry.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 11 13 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—
The market has been steady during the week with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 35 0 0
Forward ... ... „ 7 3 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
A steady market with business doings at our quotation.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
The market is firm as under.

We quote :—
Bold ... ...Rs. 45 0 0
Small ... ... „ 43 8 0

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	73,666 bales
Wheat	104,190 cwts.
Linseed	221,295 „
Rapeseed	91,009 „
Gingellyseed	12,114 „
Poppyseed	22,651 „
Groundnuts...	16,454 „
Castorseed	51,393 „
Rice	165,394 „
Myrabollams	48,301 „
Cottonseed	78,745 „
Mowrnseed	1,047 „
Gram	24,686 „
Joowar	39,717 „
Maize	8,714 „

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk and Woollen Piece-goods and Yarns; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets.
(Including Deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings.)

Description.	Bales Ginned Bales.	Stock on 29th February 1912.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Improved Godowns.	Deliveries from Direct from Dock Sheds.	Deliveries from Total in March 1912.	Stock on 31st March 1912.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stocks on 31st March. 1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Cotton Piece-goods ...	Tons 1,961	17,781	6,045	1,880	7,925	14,486	+ 3,098	19,324	15,586	.....	.....	.....
Cotton Piece-goods ...	2,755	35,188	10,974	6,506	17,480	32,869	+ 5,189	32,313	38,341	.....	.....	.....
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods ...	736	106	23	449	472	711	+ 605	729	377	.....	.....	.....
Silk and Woollen Piece-goods ...	537	3,816	214	1,015	1,229	2,226	+ 1,515	1,554	985	.....	.....	.....
Cotton Twists and Yarns ...	19	6,669	1,903	1,337	3,240	8,833	+ 2,164	6,901	9,090	.....	.....	.....
Silk and Woollen Twists and Yarns ...	2,249	473	473	1,024	1,497	2,125	+ 1,652	1,432	1,728	.....	.....	.....
Copper Sheets ...	2,785	19	19	656	675	2,810	+ 2,791	2,600	681	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	1,961	...	...	783	783	1,569	+ 1,569	2,561	571	1,203	.....	.....
							+ 1,569	392	811	633	.....	.....
							+ 2,791	81	271	357	166	.....
							+ 1,652	271	271	93	490	813
							+ 2,164	1,432	1,728	1,203	89	
							+ 1,515	2,600	681	633		
							+ 1,229	2,561	571	1,203		
							+ 783	392	811			

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has improved during the past week and fairly large sales have been made, totalling about 22,000 bales, considerable portion of which has been for forward delivery. The enquiry has run Chiefly on 10s. and 12s. which have sold at 7 1-8 to 7 3-16 annas, and 7 1-4 to 7 3-8 annas respectively. Some sales of 20s. have also been made at 7 7-8 to 8 annas. The tone of the Market at the close is firm.

	bales.
Weekly Sales from Honkong ...	6,000
Unsold stock at „ ...	18,000
Weekly sales from Shanghai ...	7,500
Unsold stock at „ ...	42,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The local market generally is quiet with only a moderate business passing. The home market is firm and makers having plenty of orders in hand are not inclined to accept offers except at full rates, and for distant deliveries.

GREY GOODS : The market continues steady and there is some enquiry for Grey Shirtings.

WHITE GOODS : The market is steady and seems to show some improvement though the enquiry is very moderate.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS : The market continues quiet. There is some demand for printed scarfs and handkerchiefs.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS : There is little demand locally, but the home markets are firm and prices are unchanged.

TURKEY RED PRINTS : The market here remains quiet. Prices at home have advanced and very distant shipments are quoted.

DHOOTIES : There is very little enquiry here, but the home markets are firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METALS show little or no change at Home. Our market is also steady but the off-take is not at all satisfactory.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	3 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 9 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2 15 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India) Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3 4 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	3 14 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 0 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 10 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2 15 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 9 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 0 0
Shell 150° Cases per case	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case	4 6 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

		Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	„ 6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	„ 5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	„ 4 13 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	„ 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„ 4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„ 4 8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...126°		„ 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		„ 3 4 0
Camel Brand in tins125° Strong and advancing.		„ 3 14 0

SHARES.

The market is steadier and advancing. Mill shares have advanced in almost all cases owing to a better inquiry in the yarn market. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,790; Bank of Indias have changed hands at Rs. 64 1-2; Indian Specie Bank at and about Rs. 51 1-2; Bombay Merchants Bank at Rs. 10 and Eastern Bank at Rs. 80. Press shares are all steady and have improved in prices. New Mofussils to Rs. 850; New Berars to Rs. 532 1-2 and Indian Cotton to Rs. 137 1-2 In Mill Companies Ahmedabad Advance have improved to Rs. 660; Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co. shares to Rs. 260; Bombay United to Rs. 465; a good lot of Bombay Dying Mfg Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 675 + D. Century to Rs. 300; Central Indias to Rs. 2,080 Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,390; Crescents to Rs. 95; Davids to Rs. 436 1-4; Edward Sassoon Mill shares to Rs. 212 1-2; Fazulbhoys to Rs. 365; Framjee Petits to Rs. 1,485 ; Finlays to Rs. 302 1-2 ; Imperials have changed hands at Rs. 115 ; Jamshed Jee at and about Rs. 170 ; Khattau Makanjee have advanced to Rs. 1,100 ; Kohinoors to Rs. 780 ; Luxmi Cotton to Rs. 1,390 ; Maneckjee Petits, after touching Rs. 2,550 ; have closed at Rs. 2,530 ; New Great Eastern have improved to Rs. 210 ; New City of Bombay to Rs. 950 ; Phœnix to Rs. 115 ; Standards to Rs. 1,300 ; Swan Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 225 ; Swadeshi's are steady at Rs. 1,420 ; Textiles at Rs. 1,325 ; Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 470 ; and Pref. shares are quiet at Rs. 615. In Miscellaneous companies Bamanknars have changed hands at Rs. 8 1-2; Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 95 ; Bombay Burma Trading Co. have improved to Rs. 567 1-2 ; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co., Ltd. Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 153 1-2 and Pref. Shares to Rs. 780. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co, shares to Rs. 23 ; Bombay Floors have changed hands at Rs. 940; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 277 1-2; and Preference shares at Rs. 287 1-2; Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company's shares are steady at Rs. 310; C. D. Phillips are quiet Rs. 36; Port Canning and Land Impl. Company shares are steady at Rs. 780; Shivrajpures are quiet at Rs. 16 1-4; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 71 3-4; Different shares have changed hands at Rs. 123 1-2; Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 166. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 475; Tata Hydro E P. S. Company ordinary shares have jumped up to Rs. 615; and Preference shares to Rs. 510. In railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej Ry., Company shares have advanced to Rs. 675; Amritsar Patti have changed hands at Rs. 130; Tapty Valley at Rs. 517 1-2; to Rs. 520; Ahmedabad Dholkas are steady at Rs. 125; Central Provinces at 64 1-2 and Guzerat Ry. at Rs. 920. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BOMBAY E.S. AND T. COMPANY.

The monthly statement of earnings for Mar. 1912.

	Earnings for March 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same month last year. Rs.	per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Electric Traction.....	2,03,364	+ 7,386	+ 3·77
*Electric Supply.....	65,128	+ 13,742	+ 26·74
Total.....	2,68,492	+ 21,128	+ 8·54
	Total Earnings from January 1912.	Increase or Decrease over same period last year. Rs.	per cent.
Electric Traction.....	6,03,721	+ 45,152	+ 8·08
*Electric Supply ...	1,99,968	+ 50,255	+ 33·56
Total.....	8,03,689	+ 95,407	+ 13·46

*Exclusive of Power supplied to the Tramways.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scindia s—22 bales hides, 45 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 1,583 cwts maize, B S Lloyd and Co ; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 40 bales wool, M Balta ; 65 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales wool, D Nagjee ; 8 bales wool and 83 bales goathair.
Haddon Hall s—4,500 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Darrington Court s—2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 55 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 6,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.
Turkistan s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.
Darrington Court s—2,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Dalemoor s—1,951 cwts linseed, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Mars s—750 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co ; 392 cwts linseed, G Bhimjee ; 330 bales cotton, L Bamjee and Co ; 105 bales cotton waste and fly, 184 bales hemp, Khimjee Visram and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Mojidi s—150 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons ; 2,012 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 50 bales

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE COAL STRIKE.

London, April 4.

The miners' leaders, like the Government itself, are handicapped by considerations of their own safety. Whatever else be the outcome of to-day's meeting, it can hardly fail to produce a further weakening of trade unionist authority. The districts whose funds are exhausted will resume work immediately or gradually, whatever the Federation may say to the contrary. And those other groups which are rich enough to face a more prolonged struggle will not see the force of spending so much money and going back without their schedules after all. The Miners' Federation has placed a national strike to its credit; but it may turn out to have paid for it with its own existence. The disturbances reported to-day form Fifeshire and South Wales show that the preparations of the Government for coping with terrorism are of a very imperfect charactar. Postypool had the experience yesterday of a pitched battle maintained for over two hours, and that Lochgelly peace was only negotiated by the Chief Constable exacting a promise from the pit manager not to raise coal. This helpless surrender to intimidation creates the kind of precedent upon which the Right to Riot flaunts itself. It shows an utter lack of security for those who wish to do their work independently of the dictation of "peaceful pickets."

SUFFRAGITIS.

In a letter replying to Sir Almroth Wright, Miss May Sinclair mentions a point connected with Suffragitis which has received too little notice. Women, as she observes, are driven into the labour market by "economic forces," and it is undoubtedly the difficulties of the industrial batile that inspire much of the agitation for a vote. Now, the chief "economic force" concerned is obviously the shortage of husbands, produced by the emigration of young and enterprising men under the pressure of Free Trade. One cannot mistake the significance of Suffragitis finding its foothold in the only country which declines to protect the livelihood of its male citizens. When Tariff Reform has checked the exportation of so many thousands of marriageable men, the chief "economic force" behind the Suffrage movement will have disappeared.

JUMNA BRIDGE CONTRACT.

A close investigation should be made, from every standpoint, according to opinions here of the circumstances in which the India Office has just given the contract for the new Jumna Bridge to an American company. The clearest grounds ought to be established in every case before public work of this kind is sent abroad, to the detriment of British enterprise and labour. One does not say such grounds are wanting in this case—particularly if it be true that the lowest offer from this country was 26 per cent. in excess of the American tender. But in that case what becomes of the trumpeted advantages of Free Trade as a stimulus to exportation? If a Protectionist country, paying high wages, can put its products in the world's market at three-quarters of the price upon which English firms can make a profit, the Cobdenite case would appear to collapse at both ends.

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

The composition of the Trade of the Empire Commission, now announced, no more moves one to enthusiasm than the nature of its agenda as already known. The Government have struck fiscal questions out of its sphere of inquiry, but one notes that this has not prevented them from appointing three or four avowed enemies to Imperial Preference. On the other hand Sir Rider Haggard, as one of the pioneers of South African Progressivism, and Mr. Foster, as a Canadian Federationist, stamped with Mr. Chamberlian's own approval, may be trusted to represent the continuity of the true Colonial spirit. The Commission, like the Imperial Conference from which it has taken so leisurely a rise, suffers from the present regime at Westminister, but it may develop, in spite of natal handicaps, into an institution of permanent value.

IMPERIAL CABLES.

Mr. Herbert Samuel's defence in regard to Imperial cables will deceive no one by its length or multiplicity of detail. As was pointed out at the time, his recent reductions in rates are confined to cables which are only cables in disguise, being simply deferred messages, which are left to the mercy of the operator and the conveniences of the current. Every Dominion in turn has condemned these wasted "concessions" as valueless, either in its Legislature or in its Press, and in the case of Canada this condemnation has come from the lips of a Postmaster-General, fully as qualified as Mr. Samuel himself. One is well aware of the difficulties of dealing with the proprietary cable companies already installed in possession, but Liberals boast of a healthy disregard for vested interests wherever they stand in the way of the community, and it is curious that this serene detachment should fail them just when it is interests of the Colonies that are at stake.

SUN YAT SEN'S PRAYER.

The translation of Sun Yat Sen's Prayer to the founder of the Ming dynasty, published in the "Times" to-day, is of engrossing interest. It should be regarded with due respect; but one ventures to observe that Sun Yat Sen slightly clouded the Mirror of truth when he informed the spirit of the departed Emperor that "everywhere a beautiful repose doth reign." We notice that our doubts about the continuous efficiency of the new Chinese Cabinet are shared by the Japanese Press which expresses great anxiety about the future. The Shanghai correspondent of the "Times" is doubtful whether Peking will maintain control over the southern provinces. We are convinced, and have always been convinced, that China will ultimately emerge from her troubles a great world Power; but it may take her century, and we are unable to believe that meanwhile a handful of revolutionaries have in a few weeks given their country real peace and order, and set China permanently upon the path of progress. These apprehensions are plainly not shared in the City, where the Stock Exchange now talks almost lightly of a Six-Power Chinese Loan of £80,000,000.

CINEMATOGRAPH CENSORSHIP.

The London County Council has decided that there is no need for a censorship of cinematograph films on the score of indecency. Very likely there is not. The managers of cinema theatres have, at any rate, the intelligence to know where the police might step in. But what about the need of a censorship on the score of sheer brain-rotting nonsense? Any tainkling person who visits many of these places must simply shiver at the sickening sentimentality and buffoonery of which most of the pictures are composed. A Japanese visitor to England said lately: "Your democracy will be ruined by its favourite entertainments, the music-hall and the cinema theatre." So far as the average cinema theatre is concerned the sarcasm is not a whit too severe.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
S	13	m 8 51	23 10	13	m 3 8	19 9
		9 27 a	25 11		2 41 a	19 1
s	14	m 9 36	25 1	14	m 3 37	18 9
		9 57 a	26 7		3 26 a	18 6
M	15	m 10 16	26 3	15	m 4 5	17 8
		10 27 a	27 1		4 7 a	18 0
TU	16	m 10 54	27 3	16	m 4 33	16 9
		10 57 a	27 6		4 46 a	17 7
W	17	m 11 31	28 2	17	m 5 1	15 10
		11 28 a	27* 9		5 23 a	17 6
TH	18	m 0 9	28 8	18	m 5 31	15 1
					5 59 a	17 8
F	19	m 0 1	27 9	19	m 6 3	14 8
		0 43 a	18 11		6 35 a	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Apl. 13 (Saturday) Sunrise 6h 24m Sunset 6h 56m
„ 14 (Sunday) „ 6h 23m „ 6h 56m
„ 15 (Monday) „ 6h 22m „ 6h 56m
„ 16 (Tuesday) „ 6h 21m „ 6h 56m
„ 17 (Wednesday) „ 6h 21m „ 6h 57m
„ 18 (Thursday) „ 6h 20m „ 6h 57m
„ 19 (Friday) „ 6h 19m „ 6h 57m

Phases of the Moon.—New Moon, April 17th, 5h. 10-2m. p. m.; First Quarter, 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.; Full Moon, May 1st. 3h. 49-4m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.

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2	ERARD do.	...	775
M. H.	FEURICH do.	...	575
F. A.	CHALLEN Cottage Piano	...	300
5	BLUTHNER upright grand..	...	575
L. R.	BECHSTEIN Horizontal grand	...	1,000
7	STROHMENGER Cottage Piano	...	475
8	SCHIEDMAYER upright grand	...	575
9	KNAKE upright grand ...	975 ...	675
10	HOPKINSON do.	... 775 ...	575
11	CHAPPELL do.	... 775 ...	575
12	KNAKE do.	... 975 ...	575
13	HICKS Indian Cottage	...	350
B	KNAKE upright grand	... 975 ...	600
15	GERMAN do.	...	550
16	HOPKINSON do.	...	675
17	KNAKE Horizontal grand	...	675
18	KNAKE do. nearly new	...	1,075
19	WINKLEMAN do.	...	875
20	ALLISON upright grand	...	475
W. P.	ALLISON Cottage Piano	...	300
22	ROSE & Co.'s Full compass Pianette	...	375
23	ERARD Horizontal grand	...1,875	...1,200
24	KNAKE Baby grand	...	750
25	OTTO upright grand ...	...	575
26	KNAKE do. ...	...	675
27	STROHMENGER Cottage Piano	...	475
28	BRINSMEAD Horizontal grand	...	775

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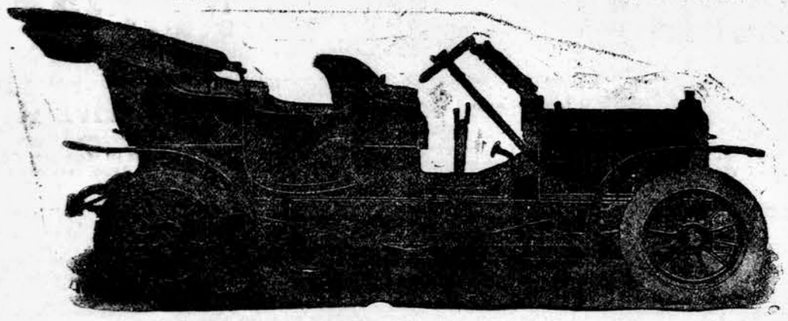

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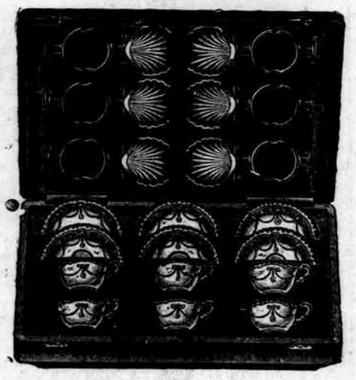

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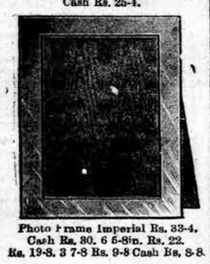

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